

NFPA 72®

National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code

2013 Edition



NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471
An International Codes and Standards Organization



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NFPA 72®

National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code

2013 Edition

This edition of NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*, was prepared by the Technical Committees on Fundamentals of Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems, Testing and Maintenance of Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems, Initiating Devices for Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems, Notification Appliances for Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems, Protected Premises Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems, Emergency Communication Systems, Supervising Station Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems, Public Emergency Reporting Systems, and Single- and Multiple-Station Alarms and Household Fire Alarm Systems, released by the Technical Correlating Committee on Signaling Systems for the Protection of Life and Property, and acted on by NFPA at its June Association Technical Meeting held June 11–14, 2012, in Las Vegas, NV. It was issued by the Standards Council on August 9, 2012, with an effective date of August 29, 2012, and supersedes all previous editions.

Five tentative interim amendments (TIAs), indicated by boxed notices at the appropriate areas within the document, were issued on August 9, 2012. For further information on tentative interim amendments, see Section 5 of the NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects available at: <http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/PDF/CodesStandards/TIAErrataFI/TIARegs.pdf>.

This edition of NFPA 72 was approved as an American National Standard on August 29, 2012.

Origin and Development of NFPA 72

The development of NFPA's signaling standards dates back to 1898 with the appointment of the Committee on Thermo-Electric Fire Alarms. The 1905 edition of NBFU 71A, *Rules and Requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the Construction, Installation, and Use of Signaling Systems Used for the Transmission of Signals Affecting the Fire Hazard as Recommended by the National Fire Protection Association*, and related documents dating back to 1903 were among the first of numerous signaling standards published in conjunction with the National Fire Protection Association. The descendants of these earlier standards have been consolidated into the *National Fire Alarm Code*, NFPA 72.

The first edition of the *National Fire Alarm Code*, published in 1993, was a consolidation of the 1989 edition of NFPA 71, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Signaling Systems for Central Station Service*; the 1990 edition of NFPA 72, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Protective Signaling Systems*; the 1990 edition of NFPA 72E, *Standard on Automatic Fire Detectors*; the 1989 edition of NFPA 72G, *Guide for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Notification Appliances for Protective Signaling Systems*; the 1988 edition of NFPA 72H, *Guide for Testing Procedures for Local, Auxiliary, Remote Station, and Proprietary Protective Signaling Systems*; and the 1989 edition of NFPA 74, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Household Fire Warning Equipment*. Many of the requirements of these standards were identical or very similar. The recommendations that were taken from the guides (NFPA 72G and NFPA 72H) were changed to mandatory requirements.

The 1996 edition of NFPA 72 incorporated many changes of a technical nature. These changes related to issues such as the Americans with Disabilities Act, software testing, fire modeling, and communications.

The 1999 edition represented a major change in code content and organization. The chapters were arranged to facilitate user friendliness and provide a logical structure. A new chapter on public fire reporting was added, and many technical revisions were made. Annex B (formerly Appendix B) was streamlined to facilitate ease of use, many unenforceable terms were removed, and Chapter 3 was reorganized to facilitate a more logical approach.

The 2002 edition reflected an extensive editorial revision of the Code to comply with the latest edition of the *Manual of Style for NFPA Technical Committee Documents*. These revisions included the addition of three administrative chapters at the beginning of the Code: "Administration," "Referenced Publications," and "Definitions." Eight technical chapters followed the administrative chapters in the same sequence as in the 1999 edition. Other editorial revisions included the breakout

of paragraphs with multiple requirements into individually numbered paragraphs for each requirement, the minimization of use of exceptions, the use of consistent headings for sections and section subdivisions, and reorganization to limit paragraph numbering to six digits.

The 2002 edition contained a number of technical revisions throughout the Code. These included a major revision of the power supply requirements; a new requirement addressing impairments to fire alarm systems; additional requirements concerning the review and approval of performance-based detection system designs; revision of the rules for system survivability from attack by fire; the introduction of rules for an alternate approach for audible signaling; the addition of requirements to address performance-based designs for visible signaling; the relocation of testing and maintenance requirements for single- and multiple-station alarms and household fire alarm systems to the testing and maintenance chapter; and revisions to re-establish the prescriptive rules for household fire-warning equipment from the 1996 edition of the Code.

The 2007 edition contained a number of technical revisions including many to accommodate new technology and to take advantage of new research. Changes were made to better address the integration of mass notification systems and other systems with fire alarm systems. Revisions were also made in several areas of the Code for clarity and to enhance its usability.

Some of the more significant revisions in the 2007 edition addressed protection of fire alarm control units, personnel qualification, heat detector response time, smoke detector spacing, smoke detection in ducts, detectors that use multiple sensing inputs, video image smoke and flame detection, synchronization of visible notification appliances, exit marking audible notification appliances, tactile notification appliances, different types of protected premises fire alarm system, and in-building enhancement systems for firefighter radio communications.

The 2007 edition also included significant changes to the requirements for smoke alarms in residential applications, revisions to require the interconnection of smoke alarms for existing occupancies, revisions to require additional smoke alarms for larger dwelling units, and revisions to allow voice messages to be included as a part of the smoke alarm notification signal.

Revisions in the 2007 edition to enhance and clarify the Code included those that address suppression system inputs to the fire alarm system, emergency/voice alarm communications systems, fire alarm system interface with elevator systems, and the means to indicate central station service. In addition, a complete revision of the Record of Completion Form along with examples of filled-out forms were provided.

The 2007 edition also included the addition of two new annexes — one to provide guidance for the design of mass notification systems and one to replace previous annex material for the design of fire service interfaces with a separate industry standard.

The 2010 edition of the Code presented a major change in the scope and organization of the document. This was reflected in the new title, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*. The broader scope of the Code included emergency communications systems in addition to the traditional scope of fire alarm systems. A new chapter on emergency communications systems (ECS) was added to provide requirements for a variety of systems used for communication of information in various emergency situations. The ECS chapter included new systems such as in-building mass notification systems, wide-area mass notification systems, distributed recipient mass notifications systems, two-way radio communications enhancement system, and area of refuge emergency communications systems. The ECS chapter also included two systems formerly located in the chapter on protected premises fire alarm systems: (in-building fire) emergency voice/alarm communications systems, and two-way in-building wired (telephone) emergency services communication systems.

Two other new chapters were added in the 2010 edition. The new chapter on circuits and pathways included requirements and information formerly from the chapters on fundamentals of fire alarm systems and from the chapter on protected premises fire alarm systems. This new chapter provided circuit and pathway performance (class) designations and pathway survivability level designations as well as general wiring requirements presented in a format that allowed use by any type of system covered in the Code. The new chapter on emergency control functions and interfaces included requirements and information formerly contained in the chapter of protected premises fire alarm systems. In this chapter the term *fire safety function* generally was replaced with the term *emergency control function* to reflect the potentially broader application beyond just fire alarm systems. This new chapter also included new provisions for first-responder-use elevators and elevators for occupant-controlled evacuation.

The 2010 edition was substantially reorganized to accommodate the new chapters in a logical order with reserved chapter numbers included to minimize the potential for further renumbering in the future. The overall organization included administrative chapters, support chapters, and system chapters as well as numerous annexes for usability.

Significant revisions were also made throughout the 2010 edition to reflect the broader application of the Code to emergency communication systems. These included revisions within the chapter on fundamentals to address power supply requirements, signal priorities, signal distinction and documentation requirements; revisions to the protected premises chapter to better accommodate non-fire alarm systems in combination systems; revisions to the supervising stations chapter and public emergency reporting system chapter to allow their use for emergency communications systems; and revisions to the testing and maintenance chapter to incorporate requirements for the inspection, testing, and maintenance of mass notification systems and two-way radio communications enhancement systems.



In addition to the content of the new chapters, the 2010 edition included significant technical changes. These included new requirements for signaling to the deaf and hard of hearing, new requirements and guidance for the design, installation, and testing of voice communications systems to ensure voice intelligibility, and extensive revision of requirements for the installation of smoke detectors in both level and sloped joist and beam ceiling applications.

Revisions to the supervising station chapter in the 2010 edition included the retirement of four legacy transmission technologies no longer being installed: active multiplex transmission systems, McCulloh systems, directly connected noncoded systems, and private microwave systems. The subsection on “Other Transmission Technologies” was relocated to become the default subsection for supervising stations communications methods.

Modifications in the 2010 edition to the chapter on single- and multiple-station alarms and household fire alarms systems included new provisions to address the interconnection of smoke alarms using wireless technology, new provisions for signaling to those with hearing loss, and new requirements and guidance for the placement of smoke alarms and smoke detectors.

The 2010 edition included two new guidance annexes, Annex C on system performance and design, and Annex D on speech intelligibility.

Prior editions of this document have been translated into languages other than English, including Spanish.

The 2013 edition of the Code builds on the organizational changes made in the 2010 edition. New Chapter 7, “Documentation,” has been added to improve the usability of the document. The chapter provides a central location for all the documentation requirements of the Code. In some cases the documentation provisions are contained directly in the new chapter. In other cases references are provided to the locations of documentation requirements contained in other chapters. As an example, the new chapter contains the minimum documentation requirements that apply to any system covered by the Code while additional document requirements that might apply from other parts of the Code or from other governing laws, codes, or standards are listed with an appropriate reference. The Record of Completion and Record of Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance forms are included at the end of the chapter and have been completely revised so they are easier to use with a basic form for straightforward systems and supplemental forms for more complex systems.

Chapter 10, “Fundamentals,” has been reorganized for the 2013 edition to provide a more user-friendly flow of requirements. In addition, requirements for circuit monitoring found in the previous edition of Chapter 10 have been relocated to Chapter 12, “Circuits and Pathways,” a more logical location.

Extensive usability changes have also been made in the inspection and testing tables of Chapter 14, “Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance.” The visual inspection table has been updated, adding new inspection methods for each component along with the inspection frequency. The test methods and test frequency tables have been combined into a single table so that the test method appears along with the test frequency for each component. The component listings in both tables have reorganized and coordinated so that components and equipment are easier to find.

The 2013 edition of the Code also includes many technical updates. Among these are changes in Chapter 10, “Fundamentals,” requiring supervising stations operators and fire alarm system service providers to report to the authority having jurisdiction certain conditions of system impairment. Requirements for inspection, testing, and service personnel qualifications have been updated to better reflect the level of qualification needed for each type of activity. Changes have also been made in Chapter 18, “Notification Appliances,” requiring documentation of the locations that require audible notification appliances as well as documentation of the audibility levels that must be produced. Area of coverage requirements were also added for visible notification appliances. Changes have been made in Chapter 21, “Emergency Control Function Interfaces,” to address requirements for elevator recall when sprinklers are installed in elevator pits. The requirements for occupant evacuation elevators have also been completely revised to coordinate with changes being made in ASME A.17.1/B44, *Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators*. Changes have been made in Chapter 24, “Emergency Communications Systems,” to address the use of microphones, to address the use of textual and graphical visible notification appliances for primary or supplemental notification, and to update the requirements for emergency command centers. Changes have been made in Chapter 26, “Supervising Station Alarm Systems,” to address alarm signal verification, alarm signal content, and restoration of signals. These changes have been made in part to help emergency responders better manage issues related to unwanted alarms. In addition, new definitions for unwanted alarms have been added to more precisely identify the sources of these alarms. Changes have also been made to update the communications methods addressed in Chapter 26. Among these are changes to the supervision interval requirements for communications paths and changes to the types of transmission means that can be used for the second channel of a DACT. Changes have been made in Chapter 29, “Single- and Multiple-Station Alarms and Household Fire Alarm Systems,” to address the connection of sprinkler waterflow switches to multiple-station alarms and to add new requirements addressing the smoke alarm resistance to common nuisance sources.

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Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the installation, performance, maintenance, testing, and use of signaling components and signaling systems for the protection of life, property, and mission continuity.



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Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on common system fundamentals for fire alarm and signaling systems, requirements for approvals, power supplies, equipment performance, system documentation, and compatibility.

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NOTE: Membership on a committee shall not in and of itself constitute an endorsement of the Association or any document developed by the committee on which the member serves.

Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents and requirements for the proper inspection, testing, and maintenance of fire alarm and emergency communications systems and associated components, for both new and existing systems.



Technical Committee on Initiating Devices for Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems (SIG-IDS) (Chapter 17 and Annex B)

Daniel J. O'Connor, *Chair*
Aon Fire Protection Engineering, IL [I]

William P. Adams, *Secretary*
Apollo Fire Detectors North America, GA [M]
Rep. National Electrical Manufacturers Association

Wayne J. Aho, Xtralis, Inc., MA [M]
Mark S. Boone, Dominion Resources Services Inc., VA [U]
Rep. Edison Electric Institute
John A. Chetelat, Honeywell Life Safety Group, CT [M]
Rep. Fire Suppression Systems Association
John M. Cholin, J. M. Cholin Consultants Inc., NJ [SE]
Kenneth W. Dungan, Risk Technologies, LLC, TN [SE]
Gary P. Fields, The Protectowire Company, Inc., MA [M]
Cheryl A. Gagliardi, FM Approvals, MA [I]
Robert A. Hall, R. A. Hall & Associates, NJ [SE]
Robert L. Langer, Amerex Corporation, AL [M]
Rep. Fire Equipment Manufacturers' Association
Loren L. Leimer, Hochiki America Corporation, CA [M]
Rep. Automatic Fire Alarm Association, Inc.
Norbert W. Makowka, National Association of Fire
Equipment Distributors, IL [IM]
Chris Marrion, Marrion Fire & Risk Consulting, NY [SE]
Samuel M. Miller, BP Exploration (Alaska) Inc., AK [U]
Ovid E. Morpew, Jr., Design/Systems Group, TX [IM]
Rep. National Independent Fire Alarm Distributors
Assn.

James W. Mottorn, II, Bosch Security Systems, NY [M]
Lynn Nielson, City of Henderson, NV [E]
Ronald D. Ouimette, Siemens Building Technologies,
Inc., NJ [M]
John L. Parssinen, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., IL [RT]
Martin H. Reiss, The RJA Group, Inc., MA [SE]
David L. Royse, Potter Electric Signal Company, MO [M]
James R. Schario, Electrical Industry Training Center
(IBEW/NECA), MO [L]
Rep. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Kenneth R. Schneider, Sprinkler Fitters LU 268 JAC,
MO [L]
Rep. United Assn. of Journeymen & Apprentices of the
Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry
Michael D. Sides, XL Global Asset Protection Services,
FL [I]
Mark Swerdin, Zurich Services Corporation, NY [I]
Lawrence J. Wenzel, Hughes Associates, Inc., CT [SE]

Alternates

Mark E. Agar, Fire Equipment Company Inc., MI [IM]
(Alt. to N. W. Makowka)
Michael B. Baker, Automatic Fire Alarm Association, Inc.,
OR [M]
(Alt. to L. L. Leimer)
Jan Braam, UTC Fire & Security Company/Edwards,
FL [M]
(Alt. to W. P. Adams)
Charles E. Brockett, XL Global Asset Protection Services,
TX [I]
(Alt. to M. D. Sides)
Thomas C. Brown, The RJA Group, Inc., MD [SE]
(Alt. to M. H. Reiss)
Michael Earl Dillon, Dillon Consulting Engineers, Inc.,
CA [SE]
(Alt. to R. A. Hall)
Scott M. Golly, Hughes Associates, Inc., MD [SE]
(Alt. to L. J. Wenzel)

Michael A. Henke, Potter Electric Signal Company,
MO [M]
(Alt. to D. L. Royse)
Noura Milardo, FM Global, MA [I]
(Alt. to C. A. Gagliardi)
David E. Mills, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., IL [RT]
(Alt. to J. L. Parssinen)
David M. Nelson, Volunteer Technology Systems, TN [IM]
(Alt. to O. E. Morpew, Jr.)
Brian E. Swanick, Siemens Building Technologies, Inc.,
NJ [M]
(Alt. to R. D. Ouimette)
Jerry Trotter, City of Henderson, NV [E]
(Alt. to L. Nielson)
Michael Yakine, UTC/Kidde-Fenwal, Inc., MA [M]
(Alt. to J. A. Chetelat)

Lee F. Richardson, NFPA Staff Liaison

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Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the installation and operation of initiating devices for fire alarm and signaling systems.

Technical Committee on Notification Appliances for Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems (SIG-NAS) (Chapter 18 and Annex E)

Raymond A. Grill, *Chair*
Arup Fire, DC [SE]

David E. Becker, *Secretary*
Fire Equipment Service Company, KY [IM]
Rep. National Association of Fire Equipment Distributors

Robert F. Bitter, Honeywell, Inc., MO [M]
Thomas Carrie, Jr., Aon/Schirmer Engineering Corporation, IL [I]
Michael L. Edwards, U.S. Architect of the Capitol, DC [U]
Daniel M. Grosch, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., IL [RT]
Jeffrey M. Klein, System Sensor, IL [M]
Rep. Automatic Fire Alarm Association, Inc.
David L. Klepitch, Whitman, Requardt & Associates, LLP, MD [SE]
Neal W. Krantz, Sr., Krantz Systems & Associates, LLC, MI [IM]
Rep. NFPA Industrial Fire Protection Section
Daniel F. Laurich, Warminster Township, Fire Marshal, PA [E]
Steven P. Lewis, RFI Enterprises, CA [IM]

David O. Lowrey, City of Boulder Fire Rescue, CO [E]
Bob D. Morgan, Fort Worth Fire Department, TX [E]
David Newhouse, Gentex Corporation, MI [M]
Rep. National Electrical Manufacturers Association
Maurice M. Pilette, Mechanical Designs Ltd., MA [SE]
Jack Poole, Poole Fire Protection, Inc., KS [SE]
Sam P. Salwan, Environmental Systems Design, Inc., IL [SE]
Robert P. Schifiliti, R. P. Schifiliti Associates, Inc., MA [SE]
Michael T. Schmitt, Long Grove Fire Protection District, IL [E]
Daniel L. Seibel, Wolverine Fire Protection Company, MI [IM]
Morris L. Stoops, UTC Fire & Security, FL [M]
Paul R. Strelecki, Siemens Building Technologies, Inc., NJ [M]

Alternates

Robert F. Accosta, Jr., Arup, NY [SE]
(Alt. to R. A. Grill)
Brendan F. Donnelly, Poole Fire Protection, OK [SE]
(Alt. to J. Poole)
Doug Kline, Nowak Supply Fire Systems, IN [M]
(Voting Alt. to FSSA Rep.)
Michael J. Knoras, Jr., Aon/Schirmer Engineering Corporation, GA [I]
(Alt. to T. Carrie, Jr.)
Neal W. Krantz, Jr., Krantz Systems & Associates, LLC, MI [IM]
(Alt. to N. W. Krantz, Sr.)

James Mongeau, Space Age Electronics, Inc., MA [M]
(Alt. to J. M. Klein)
Leon Newsome, Cooper Notification, FL [M]
(Alt. to D. Newhouse)
Robert M. Pikula, Reliable Fire Equipment Company, IL [IM]
(Alt. to D. E. Becker)
Marlon Erthal Vieira, Siemens Building Technologies, Inc., NJ [M]
(Alt. to P. R. Strelecki)

Lee F. Richardson, NFPA Staff Liaison

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NOTE: Membership on a committee shall not in and of itself constitute an endorsement of the Association or any document developed by the committee on which the member serves.

Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the installation and operation of notification appliances for fire alarm and signaling systems.



Technical Committee on Protected Premises Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems (SIG-PRO) (Chapters 12, 21, 23 and Annex C)

Merton W. Bunker, Jr., *Chair*
U.S. Department of State, VA [U]

Leonard Belliveau, Jr., *Secretary*
Hughes Associates, Inc., RI [SE]

Scott Barrett, World Electronics, Inc., FL [M]
James G. Bisker, U.S. Department of Energy, DC [U]
David J. Burkhart, Code Consultants, Inc., MO [SE]
Anthony J. Capowski, Tyco/SimplexGrinnell, MA [M]
Henry M. Corson, IV Siemens Fire Safety, NJ [M]
Paul F. Crowley, FM Approvals, MA [I]
Keith W. Dix, West Metro Fire Department, CO [E]
Joshua W. Elvove, U.S. General Services Administration, CO [U]
Thomas P. Hammerberg, Automatic Fire Alarm Association, Inc., GA [M]
Scott D. Harris, AFA Protective Systems, Inc., NY [IM]
Mark D. Hayes, Aon Fire Protection Engineering Corporation, TX [I]
William K. Hopple, Hopple & Company, CA [IM]
Daniel J. Horon, CADgraphics, Incorporated, MN [M]
Vic Humm, Vic Humm & Associates, TN [SE]
Jim R. Kern, Kern Technical Services, TN [SE]

Thomas E. Kuhta, Willis Corporation, NJ [I]
Peter Leszczak, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, CT [U]
Fletcher MacGregor, Marsh USA Inc., MI [I]
Scott T. Martorano, The Viking Corporation, MI [M]
Rep. National Fire Sprinkler Association
Jebediah J. Novak, Cedar Rapids Electrical JATC, IA [L]
Rep. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
John R. Olenick, Vector Security Inc., MD [IM]
Rep. Central Station Alarm Association
Kurt A. Ruchala, FIREPRO Incorporated, MA [SE]
Yogesh B. Shah, Honeywell Life Safety/Notifier, CT [M]
Rep. Fire Suppression Systems Association
Lawrence J. Shudak, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., IL [RT]
Ralph E. Transue, The RJA Group, Inc., IL [SE]
Bogue M. Waller, Mazzett Nash Lipsey Burch, TN [U]
Rep. American Society for Healthcare Engineering
Carl F. Willms, Fire Security Technologies, Inc., NJ [SE]

Alternates

Donald C. Birchler, FP&C Consultants, Inc., MO [SE]
(Alt. to V. Humm)
Shane M. Clary, Bay Alarm Company, CA [IM]
(Alt. to W. K. Hopple)
Lee C. DeVito, FIREPRO Incorporated, MA [SE]
(Alt. to K. A. Ruchala)
Diane P. Doliber, Wilmington, NC [SE]
(Alt. to J. R. Kern)
Gary Girouard, Tyco/SimplexGrinnell, MA [M]
(Alt. to A. J. Capowski)
Jacob P. Hemke, Code Consultants, Inc., MO [SE]
(Alt. to D. J. Burkhart)
Theodore Ivers, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., NY [RT]
(Alt. to L. J. Shudak)
Walter J. Kessler, Jr., FM Approvals, MA [I]
(Alt. to P. F. Crowley)
Peter A. Larrimer, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, PA [U]
(Alt. to P. Leszczak)

Timothy J. Lawyer, Aon Fire Protection Engineering Corporation, CA [I]
(Alt. to M. D. Hayes)
David J. LeBlanc, The RJA Group, Inc., MA [SE]
(Alt. to R. E. Transue)
Michael D. Mann, American Professional Services, Inc., OK [IM]
(Alt. to J. R. Olenick)
Wayne D. Moore, Hughes Associates, Inc., RI [SE]
(Alt. to L. Belliveau, Jr.)
Joseph Ranaudo, AFA Protective Systems, Inc., NY [IM]
(Alt. to S. D. Harris)
Scott F. Ruland, Fike Corporation, MO [M]
(Alt. to Y. B. Shah)
Donald Struck, Siemens Fire Safety, NJ [M]
(Alt. to H. M. Corson, IV)
Jeffery G. Van Keuren, UTC Fire & Security, FL [M]
(Alt. to T. P. Hammerberg)

Nonvoting

Benjamin B. Aycock, Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC
(Member Emeritus)

Lee F. Richardson, NFPA Staff Liaison

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NOTE: Membership on a committee shall not in and of itself constitute an endorsement of the Association or any document developed by the committee on which the member serves.

Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the installation and operation of protected premises fire alarm and signaling systems, including their interconnection with initiating devices, notification appliances, and other related building control equipment, within the protected premises.

Technical Committee on Emergency Communication Systems (SIG-ECS) (Chapter 24)

Wayne D. Moore, *Chair*
Hughes Associates, Inc., RI [SE]

Daniel P. Finnegan, *Secretary*
Siemens Industry, Inc., NJ [M]
Rep. National Electrical Manufacturers Association

Steven D. Admire, Communication Concepts, TX [IM]
Christopher Afuwah, Fire Department City of New York, NY [E]
Oded Aron, Port Authority of New York & New Jersey, NJ [U]
Peter Binkley, Evax Systems, Inc., CT [M]
Daniel Bridgett, U.S. Department of the Navy, CA [E]
Whit Chaiyabhat, Georgetown University, MD [U]
Thomas M. Chambers, Vector Security Inc., PA [IM]
Rep. Central Station Alarm Association
Joe L. Collins, Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport, TX [U]
Joseph Dafin, U.S. General Services Administration, DC [U]
John C. Fannin III, SafePlace Corporation, DE [U]
Bruce Fraser, Fraser Fire Protection Services, MA [SE]
John S. Fuoto, AMEC Environment & Infrastructure, VA [SE]

Charles E. Hahl, The Protection Engineering Group, Inc., VA [SE]
Raymond N. Hansen, U.S. Department of the Air Force, FL [U]
Waymon Jackson, University of Texas at Austin, TX [U]
Scott Lacey, Lacey Fire Protection Engineering, AR [SE]
Robert J. Libby, The RJA Group, Inc., GU [SE]
Derek D. Mathews, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., IL [RT]
James Mongeau, Space Age Electronics, Inc., MA [M]
Rep. Automatic Fire Alarm Association, Inc.
Joseph Ranaudo, AFA Protective Systems, Inc., NY [IM]
Rodger Reiswig, Tyco/SimplexGrinnell, FL [M]
Sean C. Remke, FP&C Consultants, Inc., IN [SE]
Aviv Siegel, AtHoc, Inc., CA [M]
James P. Simpson, National Joint Apprentice & Training Committee, MN [L]
Rep. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Andrew B. Woodward, Arup Fire, MA [SE]

Alternates

Laura E. Doyle, U.S. General Services Administration, DC [U]
(Alt. to J. Dafin)
Jon M. Evenson, The RJA Group, Inc., IL [SE]
(Alt. to R. J. Libby)
Raymond A. Grill, Arup Fire, DC [SE]
(Alt. to A. B. Woodward)
Paul E. Macknis, U.S. Department of the Navy, CA [E]
(Alt. to D. Bridgett)
J. Jeffrey Moore, Hughes Associates, Inc., OH [SE]
(Alt. to W. D. Moore)
Denise L. Pappas, Valcom, Inc., VA [M]
(Alt. to D. P. Finnegan)

Thomas J. Parrish, Telgian Corporation, MI [IM]
(Alt. to S. D. Admire)
Yatin J. Patel, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., IL [RT]
(Alt. to D. D. Mathews)
Todd C. Shearer, Tyco/SimplexGrinnell, NJ [M]
(Alt. to R. Reiswig)
Garland L. Waldrop, University of Texas at Austin, TX [U]
(Alt. to W. Jackson)
Larry D. Watson, American Professional Services, Inc., OK [IM]
(Alt. to T. M. Chambers)
Piper P. Wick, Cooper Notification, TX [M]
(Alt. to J. Mongeau)

Lee F. Richardson, NFPA Staff Liaison

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NOTE: Membership on a committee shall not in and of itself constitute an endorsement of the Association or any document developed by the committee on which the member serves.

Committee Scope: This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the risk analysis, design, application, installation, and performance of emergency communications systems and their components. Public emergency services communications systems covered by NFPA 1221 are outside the scope of this committee except where they interface with in-building bi-directional amplifiers and where trouble and supervisory signals are intended to be monitored by the building fire alarm system.



Technical Committee on Supervising Station Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems (SIG-SSS) (Chapter 26)

Warren E. Olsen, *Chair*

Fire Safety Consultants, Inc., IL [E]
Rep. Illinois Fire Inspectors Association

Anthony Mucci, *Secretary*

Tyco/ADT Security Services, Inc., FL [M]

Geoffrey Aus, Menlo Park Fire Protection District, CA [E]

Raymond E. Bigelow, Town of Needham, MA Fire
Department, MA [U]

Rep. International Municipal Signal Association

Art Black, Carmel Fire Protection Associates, CA [E]

Edward R. Bonifas, Alarm Detection Systems, Inc., IL [IM]

J. Robert Boyer, UTC/Edwards Company, NJ [M]

Rep. National Electrical Manufacturers Association

Thomas C. Brown, The RJA Group, Inc., MD [SE]

Robert F. Buckley, Signal Communications Corporation,
MA [M]

Paul M. Carroll, Central Signal Corporation, MA [M]

Rep. Automatic Fire Alarm Association, Inc.

Scott Colby, Colby Fire & Security Systems, Inc., LA [IM]

Thomas F. Connaughton, Intertek Testing Services,
NJ [RT]

Lawrence E. Coveny, Chicago Metropolitan Fire
Prevention Company, IL [IM]

James S. Crews, Fireman's Fund Insurance Company,
GA [I]

Patrick M. Egan, Select Security, PA [IM]

Bob Elliott, FM Approvals, MA [I]

Louis T. Fiore, L. T. Fiore, Inc., NJ [SE]

Harvey M. Fox, Keltron Corporation, MA [M]

Xianxu Hu, Insurance Services Office, Inc., NJ [I]

James Keighley, Wayne Alarm Systems, MA [IM]

Rep. Central Station Alarm Association

Richard Kleinman, AFA Protective Systems Inc., NY [IM]

Ronald Marts, Telcordia Technologies, NJ [U]

Gene Monaco, Monaco Enterprises, Inc., WA [M]

Donald C. Pannell, City of Memphis, TN [E]

Isaac I. Papier, Honeywell, Inc., IL [M]

Steven A. Schmit, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., IL [RT]

Sean P. Titus, Fike Corporation, MO [M]

Rep. Fire Suppression Systems Association

Alternates

Douglas M. Aiken, Lakes Region Mutual Fire Aid, NH [U]
(Alt. to R. E. Bigelow)

Jeffrey A. Betz, AT&T Corporation, NJ [U]
(Alt. to R. Marts)

David A. Blanken, Keltron Corporation, MA [M]
(Alt. to H. Fox)

Cheryl A. Gagliardi, FM Approvals, MA [I]
(Alt. to B. Elliott)

Gordon G. Hope, Jr., Honeywell, Inc., NY [M]
(Alt. to I. I. Papier)

Michael Johnson, The RJA Group, Inc., WA [SE]
(Alt. to T. C. Brown)

Larry W. Mann, Central Station, Inc., AL [M]
(Alt. to P. M. Carroll)

Derek D. Mathews, Underwriters Laboratories Inc.,
IL [RT]

(Alt. to S. A. Schmit)

Scott M. May, Bosch Security Systems, NY [M]
(Alt. to J. R. Boyer)

Robert Mitchell, Bay Alarm Company, CA [IM]
(Alt. to J. Keighley)

Rodger Reiswig, Tyco/SimplexGrinnell, FL [M]
(Alt. to A. Mucci)

Robert V. Scholes, Fireman's Fund Insurance Company,
CA [I]

(Alt. to J. S. Crews)

Frank J. Tokarz, Monaco Enterprises, Inc., WA [M]
(Alt. to G. Monaco)

Lee F. Richardson, NFPA Staff Liaison

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NOTE: Membership on a committee shall not in and of itself constitute an endorsement of the Association or any document developed by the committee on which the member serves.

Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the installation and operation of equipment for the transmission and receipt of signals from a protected premises to a supervising station, including the supervising station facilities.

Technical Committee on Public Emergency Reporting Systems (SIG-PRS) (Chapter 27)

Jeffrey G. Knight, Chair
City of Newton Fire Department, MA [U]
Rep. International Municipal Signal Association

Leo F. Martin, Jr., Secretary
Martin Electrical Code Consultants, MA [SE]

Bruce L. Abell, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, VA [U]
Douglas M. Aiken, Lakes Region Mutual Fire Aid, NH [E]
George W. Allen, R. B. Allen Company, Inc., NH [IM]
Robert J. Campbell, Braintree, MA [SE]
Anthony W. Cole, Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., CA [U]
Daniel R. Dinwiddie, L W Bills Company, MA [M]
Romeo G. Dupuis, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, MI [U]
Sidney M. Earley, TLC Systems, MA [IM]
Emerson B. Fisher, Intelligent Systems Services, IL [IM]
John K. Guhl, California State Fire Marshal, CA [E]
Rep. International Association of Fire Chiefs

Paul T. Kahle, Code Consultants, Inc., MO [SE]
Robert E. Lapham, Signal Communications Corporation, MA [M]
Robert Malanga, Fire and Risk Engineering, NJ [SE]
Rep. Fairmount Fire Company No. 1
Max McLeod, Siemens Industry, Inc., AL [M]
Isa Y. Saah, The Protection Engineering Group, VA [SE]
Stephen Smith, Advanced Signal Corporation, MA [IM]
Michael Strube, King-Fisher Company, Inc., MA [M]
Cindy G. Tate, Fort A.P. Hill Fire & Emergency Services, VA [U]
Frank J. Tokarz, Monaco Enterprises, Inc., WA [M]

Alternates

Charles E. Hahl, The Protection Engineering Group, Inc., VA [SE]
(Alt. to I. Y. Saah)
Nathaniel M. Johnson, City of Laconia Fire Department, NH [U]
(Alt. to J. G. Knight)

Gregory D. Lapin, King-Fisher Company, Inc., MA [M]
(Alt. to M. Strube)
Gene Monaco, Monaco Enterprises, Inc., WA [M]
(Alt. to F. J. Tokarz)
Allen J. Uhrine, Siemens Industry, Inc., PA [M]
(Alt. to M. McLeod)

Lee F. Richardson, NFPA Staff Liaison

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NOTE: Membership on a committee shall not in and of itself constitute an endorsement of the Association or any document developed by the committee on which the member serves.

Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the proper configuration, performance, installation, and operation of public emergency alarm reporting systems and auxiliary alarm systems. The Committee scope shall include systems that use a communication infrastructure that is publicly owned, operated, and controlled. Reporting of alarms by voice over the public switched telephone network utilizing the Universal Emergency Number 9-1-1, or any other telephone number that can be dialed, is outside the scope of this committee.



Technical Committee on Single- and Multiple-Station Alarms and Household Fire Alarm Systems (SIG-HOU) (Chapter 29)

Laurence J. Dallaire, *Chair*
U.S. Architect of the Capitol, DC [E]

H. Wayne Boyd, U.S. Safety & Engineering Corporation, CA [IM]
Rep. California Automatic Fire Alarm Association Inc.
Dan Cantrell, Broadview Security, TX [IM]
David E. Christian, Gentex Corporation, MI [M]
Rep. Automatic Fire Alarm Association, Inc.
Thomas G. Cleary, National Institute of Standards & Technology, MD [RT]
James J. Convery, Aon/Schirmer Engineering Corporation, NY [I]
Darrell Dantzler, U.S. Department of State, MD [U]
Timothy K. Dedear, City of Farmers Branch Fire Department, TX [E]
Edward M. Fraczkowski, EBL Engineers, LLC, MD [SE]
Robert B. Fuller, Fire Code Analysts, Inc., CA [C]
Justin A. Geiman, U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives, MD [RT]
Wendy B. Gifford, Consultant, IL [SE]

Daniel T. Gottuk, Hughes Associates, Inc., MD [SE]
Mark A. Kittle, Town of Snowmass Village, CO [E]
Anna Kryagin, Port Authority of New York & New Jersey, NJ [U]
Thomas J. McNelis, Jarden Safety and Security, IL [M]
Rep. National Electrical Manufacturers Association
David E. Mills, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., IL [RT]
Kim R. Mniszewski, FX Engineering, Inc., IL [SE]
Cory Ogle, Code Consultants, Inc., MO [SE]
Jeffrey L. Okun, Nuko Security, Inc., LA [IM]
Stephen M. Olenick, Combustion Science & Engineering, Inc., MD [SE]
Steven Orlowski, National Association of Home Builders, DC [U]
Forrest J. Pecht, U.S. Access Board, DC [C]
Larry Ratzlaff, UTC/Kidde Safety, IL [M]
Richard M. Simpson, Vector Security Inc., PA [IM]
Rep. Central Station Alarm Association

Alternates

Oded Aron, Port Authority of New York & New Jersey, NJ [U]
(Alt. to A. Kryagin)
Edward J. Babczak, U.S. Department of State, MD [U]
(Alt. to D. Dantzler)
Lawrence Brown, National Association of Home Builders, DC [U]
(Alt. to S. Orlowski)
David A. Bush, UTC/Kidde Safety, CO [M]
(Alt. to L. Ratzlaff)
Manuelita E. David, Aon Fire Protection Engineering, CA [I]
(Alt. to J. J. Convery)
Richard T. Long, Jr., Exponent, Inc., MD [SE]
(Voting Alt. for Exponent)

Jeffery P. McBride, EBL Engineers, LLC, MD [SE]
(Alt. to E. M. Fraczkowski)
Christopher L. Mealy, Hughes Associates, Inc., MD [SE]
(Alt. to D. T. Gottuk)
John L. Parssinen, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., IL [RT]
(Alt. to D. E. Mills)
Richard Jay Roberts, Honeywell Life Safety, IL [M]
(Alt. to D. E. Christian)
Samuel T. (Ted) Stoler, Vector Security Inc., PA [IM]
(Alt. to R. M. Simpson)
Emily Troyanski, Intertek Testing Services, NJ [RT]
(Voting Alt. to Intertek Rep.)

Nonvoting

Arthur S. Lee, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, MD [C]

Maurice M. Pilette, Mechanical Designs Ltd., MA [SE]
Rep. TC on Residential Sprinkler Systems

Lee F. Richardson, NFPA Staff Liaison

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NOTE: Membership on a committee shall not in and of itself constitute an endorsement of the Association or any document developed by the committee on which the member serves.

Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the performance, installation, operation, and use of single- and multiple-station alarms and household alarm systems for fire warning.

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NFPA 72

National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code

2013 Edition

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NOTICE: An asterisk (*) following the number or letter designating a paragraph indicates that explanatory material on the paragraph can be found in Annex A.

Changes other than editorial are indicated by a vertical rule beside the paragraph, table, or figure in which the change occurred. These rules are included as an aid to the user in identifying changes from the previous edition. Where one or more complete paragraphs have been deleted, the deletion is indicated by a bullet (•) between the paragraphs that remain.

A reference in brackets [] following a section or paragraph indicates material that has been extracted from another NFPA document. As an aid to the user, the complete title and edition of the source documents for extracts in mandatory sections of the document are given in Chapter 2 and those for extracts in informational sections are given in Annex G. Extracted text may be edited for consistency and style and may include the revision of internal paragraph references and other references as appropriate. Requests for interpretations or revisions of extracted text shall be sent to the technical committee responsible for the source document.

A reference in parentheses () following a paragraph indicates the committee responsibility for that section or paragraph. Committee acronyms are keyed to the acronyms shown with the committee lists at the front of the document.

Information on referenced publications can be found in Chapter 2 and Annex G.

Chapter 1 Administration

1.1 Scope.

1.1.1 NFPA 72 covers the application, installation, location, performance, inspection, testing, and maintenance of fire alarm systems, supervising station alarm systems, public emergency alarm reporting systems, fire warning equipment and emergency communications systems (ECS), and their components.

1.1.2 The provisions of this chapter apply throughout the Code unless otherwise noted.

1.2* Purpose.

1.2.1 The purpose of this Code is to define the means of signal initiation, transmission, notification, and annunciation; the levels of performance; and the reliability of the various types of fire alarm systems, supervising station alarm systems, public emergency alarm reporting systems, fire warning equipment, emergency communications systems, and their components.

1.2.2 This Code defines the features associated with these systems and also provides information necessary to modify or

upgrade an existing system to meet the requirements of a particular system classification.

1.2.3 This Code establishes minimum required levels of performance, extent of redundancy, and quality of installation but does not establish the only methods by which these requirements are to be achieved.

1.2.4* This Code shall not be interpreted to require a level of protection that is greater than that which would otherwise be required by the applicable building or fire code.

1.3 Application.

1.3.1 Alarm systems shall be classified as follows:

- (1) Fire alarm systems
 - (a) Household fire alarm systems
 - (b) Protected premises (local) fire alarm systems
- (2) Supervising station alarm systems
 - (a) Central station (service) alarm systems
 - (b) Remote supervising station alarm systems
 - (c) Proprietary supervising station alarm systems
- (3) Public emergency alarm reporting systems
 - (a) Auxiliary alarm systems — local energy type
 - (b) Auxiliary alarm systems — shunt type

1.3.2 Emergency communications systems shall be classified as follows:

- (1) One-way emergency communications systems
 - (a) Distributed recipient mass notification systems
 - (b) In-building fire emergency voice/alarm communications systems
 - (c) In-building mass notification systems
 - (d) Wide area mass notification systems
- (2) Two-way emergency communications systems
 - (a) In-building emergency communications systems

1.3.3 Any reference or implied reference to a particular type of hardware shall be for the purpose of clarity and shall not be interpreted as an endorsement.

1.3.4 The intent and meaning of the terms used in this Code shall be, unless otherwise defined herein, the same as those of NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*®.

1.4 Retroactivity.

1.4.1 Unless otherwise noted, it is not intended that the provisions of this document be applied to facilities, equipment, structures, or installations that were existing or approved for construction or installation prior to the effective date of the document.

1.4.2 In those cases where it is determined by the authority having jurisdiction that the existing situation involves a distinct hazard to life or property, retroactive application of the provisions of this document shall be permitted.

1.5 Equivalency.

1.5.1 Nothing in this Code shall prevent the use of systems, methods, devices, or appliances of equivalent or superior quality, strength, fire resistance, effectiveness, durability, and safety over those prescribed by this Code.

1.5.2 Technical documentation shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction to demonstrate equivalency.

1.5.3 The systems, methods, devices, or appliances that are found equivalent shall be approved.

1.6 Units and Formulas.

1.6.1 The units of measure in this Code are presented in U.S. Customary Units (inch-pound units).

1.6.2 Where presented, the International System (SI) of Units follow the inch-pound units in parentheses.

1.6.3 Where both systems of units are presented, either system shall be acceptable for satisfying the requirements in this Code.

1.6.4 Where both systems of units are presented, users of this Code shall apply one set of units consistently and shall not alternate between units.

1.6.5* The values presented for measurements in this Code are expressed with a degree of precision appropriate for practical application and enforcement. It is not intended that the application or enforcement of these values be more precise than the precision expressed.

1.6.6 Where extracted text contains values expressed in only one system of units, the values in the extracted text have been retained without conversion to preserve the values established by the responsible technical committee in the source document.

1.7 Code Adoption Requirements. This Code shall be administered and enforced by the authority having jurisdiction designated by the governing authority. (See Annex E for sample wording for enabling legislation.)

Chapter 2 Referenced Publications

2.1 General. The documents or portions thereof listed in this chapter are referenced within this Code and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document.

2.2 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*, 2011 edition.

NFPA 37, *Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 70®, *National Electrical Code*®, 2011 edition.

NFPA 75, *Standard for the Fire Protection of Information Technology Equipment*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 101®, *Life Safety Code*®, 2012 edition.

NFPA 110, *Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 111, *Standard on Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 170, *Standard for Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 601, *Standard for Security Services in Fire Loss Prevention*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 720, *Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection and Warning Equipment*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 1221, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 1600®, *Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 1620, *Standard for Pre-Incident Planning*, 2010 edition.

2.3 Other Publications.

2.3.1 ANSI Publications. American National Standards Institute, Inc., 25 West 43rd Street, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

ANSI A-58.1, *Building Code Requirements for Minimum Design Loads in Buildings and Other Structures*.

ANSI S1.4a, *Specifications for Sound Level Meters*, 1985, reaffirmed 2006.

ANSI S3.41, *American National Standard Audible Emergency Evacuation Signal*, 1990, reaffirmed 2008.

ANSI/ASME A17.1/CSA B44-10, *Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators*, 2010.

ANSI/IEEE C2, *National Electrical Safety Code*, 2007.

ANSI/TIA-568-C.3, *Optical Fiber Cabling Components Standard*, June 2008.

ANSI/UL 217, *Standard for Single and Multiple Station Smoke Alarms*, 2006, revised 2012.

ANSI/UL 268, *Standard for Smoke Detectors for Fire Alarm Systems*, 2009.

ANSI/UL 827, *Standard for Central-Station Alarm Services*, 2008.

ANSI/UL 864, *Standard for Control Units and Accessories for Fire Alarm Systems*, 2003, revised 2011.

ANSI/UL 985, *Standard for Household Fire Warning System Units*, 2000, revised 2008.

ANSI/UL 1638, *Visual Signaling Appliances — Private Mode Emergency and General Utility Signaling*, 2008.

ANSI/UL 1730, *Standard for Smoke Detector Monitors and Accessories for Individual Living Units of Multifamily Residences and Hotel/Motel Rooms*, 2006, revised 2007.

ANSI/UL 1971, *Standard for Signaling Devices for the Hearing Impaired*, 2002, revised 2008.

ANSI/UL 1981, *Central Station Automation Systems*, 2003.

UL 2017, *Standard for General-Purpose Signaling Devices and Systems*, 2008, revised 2011.

ANSI/UL 2572, *Mass Notification Systems*, 2011.

ANSI/UL 60950, *Information Technology Equipment — Safety — Part 1: General Requirements*, 2007.

2.3.2 EIA Publications. Electronic Industries Alliance, 2500 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22201-3834.

EIA Tr 41.3, *Telephones*.

2.3.3 IMSA Publication. International Municipal Signal Association, 165 East Union Street, Newark, NY 14513-0539.

“IMSA Official Wire and Cable Specifications,” 1998.

2.3.4 ISO Publications. International Organization for Standardization, 1, ch. de la Voie-Creuse, Case postale 56, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

ISO 7731, *Danger signals for work places — Auditory danger signals*.

2.3.5 Telcordia Publications. Telcordia Technologies, One Telcordia Drive, Piscataway, NJ 08854.

GR-506-CORE, *LATA Switching Systems Generic Requirements: Signaling for Analog Interface*, 2006.



GR-909-CORE, *Fiber in the Loop Systems Generic Requirements*, 2004.

2.3.6 Other Publications.

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th edition, Merriam-Webster, Inc., Springfield, MA, 2003.

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

NFPA 70®, *National Electrical Code*®, 2011 edition.

NFPA 96, *Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*, 2011 edition.

NFPA 101®, *Life Safety Code*®, 2012 edition.

NFPA 654, *Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 720, *Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection and Warning Equipment*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 1221, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*®, 2012 edition.

Chapter 3 Definitions

3.1 General. The definitions contained in this chapter shall apply to the terms used in this Code. Where terms are not defined in this chapter or within another chapter, they shall be defined using their ordinarily accepted meanings within the context in which they are used. *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, 11th edition, shall be the source for the ordinarily accepted meaning.

3.2 NFPA Official Definitions.

3.2.1* Approved. Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

3.2.2* Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). An organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.

3.2.3* Code. A standard that is an extensive compilation of provisions covering broad subject matter or that is suitable for adoption into law independently of other codes and standards.

3.2.4 Labeled. Equipment or materials to which has been attached a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with product evaluation, that maintains periodic inspection of production of labeled equipment or materials, and by whose labeling the manufacturer indicates compliance with appropriate standards or performance in a specified manner.

3.2.5* Listed. Equipment, materials, or services included in a list published by an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with evaluation of products or services, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services, and whose listing states that either the equipment, material, or service meets appropriate designated standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

3.2.6 Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

3.2.7 Should. Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

3.3 General Definitions.

3.3.1 Accessible (as applied to equipment). Admitting close approach; not guarded by locked doors, elevation, or other effective means. [70, 2011] (SIG-FUN)

3.3.2 Accessible (as applied to wiring methods). Capable of being removed or exposed without damaging the building structure or finish or not permanently closed in by the structure or finish of the building. [70, 2011] (SIG-FUN)

3.3.3 Accessible, Readily (Readily Accessible). Capable of being reached quickly for operation, renewal, or inspections without requiring those to whom ready access is requisite to climb over or remove obstacles or to resort to portable ladders, and so forth. [70, 2011] (SIG-FUN)

3.3.4 Accessible Spaces (as applied to detection coverage in Chapter 17). Spaces or concealed areas of construction that can be entered via openable panels, doors hatches, or other readily movable elements (e.g., ceiling tiles). (SIG-IDS)

3.3.5 Acknowledge. To confirm that a message or signal has been received, such as by the pressing of a button or the selection of a software command. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.6* Acoustically Distinguishable Space (ADS). An emergency communications system notification zone, or subdivision thereof, that might be an enclosed or otherwise physically defined space, or that might be distinguished from other spaces because of different acoustical, environmental, or use characteristics, such as reverberation time and ambient sound pressure level. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.7 Active Multiplex System. A multiplexing system in which signaling devices such as transponders are employed to transmit status signals of each initiating device or initiating device circuit within a prescribed time interval so that the lack of receipt of such a signal can be interpreted as a trouble signal. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.8 Addressable Device. A fire alarm system component with discrete identification that can have its status individually identified or that is used to individually control other functions. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.9 Adverse Condition. Any condition occurring in a communications or transmission channel that interferes with the proper transmission or interpretation, or both, of status change signals at the supervising station. (See also 3.3.257.10, *Trouble Signal*.) (SIG-SSS)

3.3.10 Air Sampling-Type Detector. See 3.3.66, Detector.

3.3.11 Alarm. A warning of danger. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.12 Alarm Box.

3.3.12.1 Auxiliary Alarm Box. An alarm box that can only be operated from one or more remote initiating devices or an auxiliary alarm system used to send an alarm to the communications center. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.12.2 Combination Fire Alarm and Guard's Tour Box. A manually operated box for separately transmitting a fire alarm signal and a distinctive guard patrol tour supervisory signal. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.12.3 Manual Fire Alarm Box. A manually operated device used to initiate a fire alarm signal. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.12.4 Master Alarm Box. A publicly accessible alarm box that can also be operated by one or more remote initiating devices or an auxiliary alarm system used to send an alarm to the communications center. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.12.5 Publicly Accessible Alarm Box. An enclosure, accessible to the public, housing a manually operated transmitter used to send an alarm to the communications center. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.13 Alarm Service. The service required following the receipt of an alarm signal. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.14 Alarm Signal. See 3.3.257, Signal.

3.3.15 Alarm System. See 3.3.105, Fire Alarm System; 3.3.284, Supervising Station Alarm System; 3.3.215, Public Emergency Alarm Reporting System; 3.3.87.1.2, In-Building Fire Emergency Voice/Alarm Communication System; and 3.3.87.1.3, In-Building Mass Notification System.

3.3.16 Alarm Verification Feature. A feature of automatic fire detection and alarm systems to reduce unwanted alarms wherein smoke detectors report alarm conditions for a minimum period of time, or confirm alarm conditions within a given time period after being reset, in order to be accepted as a valid alarm initiation signal. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.17 Alert Tone. An attention-getting signal to alert occupants of the pending transmission of a voice message. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.18 Analog Initiating Device (Sensor). See 3.3.132, Initiating Device.

3.3.19 Ancillary Functions. Ancillary functions are those non-emergency activations of the fire alarm or mass notification audible, visual, and textual output circuits allowed. Ancillary functions can include general paging, background music, or other non-emergency signals. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.20 Annunciator. A unit containing one or more indicator lamps, alphanumeric displays, or other equivalent means in which each indication provides status information about a circuit, condition, or location. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.21 Apartment Building. A building or portion thereof containing three or more dwelling units with independent cooking and bathroom facilities. (SIG-HOU) [5000, 2012]

3.3.22 Audible Notification Appliance. See 3.3.173, Notification Appliance.

3.3.23 Automatic Extinguishing System Supervisory Device. See 3.3.132, Initiating Device.

3.3.24 Automatic Fire Detector. See 3.3.66, Detector.

3.3.25 Automatic Fire Extinguishing or Suppression System Operation Detector. See 3.3.66, Detector.

3.3.26 Autonomous Control Unit (ACU). See 3.3.59, Control Unit.

3.3.27 Auxiliary Alarm System. See 3.3.215, Public Emergency Alarm Reporting System.

3.3.28 Auxiliary Box. See 3.3.12, Alarm Box.

3.3.29* Average Ambient Sound Level. The root mean square, A-weighted, sound pressure level measured over the period of time that any person is present, or a 24-hour period, whichever time period is the lesser. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.30 Beam Construction. See 3.3.37, Ceiling Surfaces.

3.3.31 Building Fire Alarm System. See 3.3.105, Fire Alarm System.

3.3.32 Building Fire Safety Plan. Documentation that provides information on the use of alarms, transmission of alarms, response to alarms, evacuation of immediate area, evacuation of smoke compartment, preparation of floors and building for evacuation and extinguishment of fire. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.33 Carrier. High-frequency energy that can be modulated by voice or signaling impulses. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.34 Carrier System. A means of conveying a number of channels over a single path by modulating each channel on a different carrier frequency and demodulating at the receiving point to restore the signals to their original form. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.35 Ceiling. The upper surface of a space, regardless of height. Areas with a suspended ceiling have two ceilings, one visible from the floor and one above the suspended ceiling. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.35.1 Level Ceilings. Ceilings that are level or have a slope of less than or equal to 1 in 8. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.35.2 Sloping Ceiling. A ceiling that has a slope of more than 1 in 8. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.35.3* Sloping Peaked-Type Ceiling. A ceiling in which the ceiling slopes in two directions from the highest point. Curved or domed ceilings can be considered peaked with the slope figured as the slope of the chord from highest to lowest point. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.35.4* Sloping Shed-Type Ceiling. A ceiling in which the high point is at one side with the slope extending toward the opposite side. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.36 Ceiling Height. The height from the continuous floor of a room to the continuous ceiling of a room or space. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.37 Ceiling Surfaces.

3.3.37.1 Beam Construction. Ceilings that have solid structural or solid nonstructural members projecting down from the ceiling surface more than 4 in. (100 mm) and spaced more than 36 in. (910 mm), center to center. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.37.2 Girder. A support for beams or joists that runs at right angles to the beams or joists. If the top of the girder is within 4 in. (100 mm) of the ceiling, the girder is a factor in determining the number of detectors and is to be considered a beam. If the top of the girder is more than 4 in. (100 mm) from the ceiling, the girder is not a factor in detector location. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.37.3* Smooth Ceiling. A ceiling surface uninterrupted by continuous projections, such as solid joists, beams, or ducts, extending more than 4 in. (100 mm) below the ceiling surface. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.37.4 Solid Joist Construction. Ceilings that have solid structural or solid nonstructural members projecting down from the ceiling surface for a distance of more than 4 in. (100 mm) and spaced at intervals of 36 in. (910 mm) or less, center to center. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.38 Central Station. See 3.3.283.1, Central Supervising Station.

3.3.39 Central Station Alarm System. See 3.3.284.1, Central Station Service Alarm System.



3.3.40 Central Station Service. See 3.3.285, Supervising Station Service.

3.3.41 Central Station Service Alarm System. See 3.3.284, Supervising Station Alarm System.

3.3.42 Central Supervising Station. See 3.3.283, Supervising Station.

3.3.43 Channel. A path for voice or signal transmission that uses modulation of light or alternating current within a frequency band. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.43.1 Communications Channel. A circuit or path connecting a subsidiary station(s) to a supervising station(s) over which signals are carried. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.43.2 Derived Channel. A signaling line circuit that uses the local leg of the public-switched network as an active multiplex channel while simultaneously allowing that leg's use for normal telephone communications. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.43.3* Radio Channel. A band of frequencies of a width sufficient to allow its use for radio communications. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.43.4 Transmission Channel. A circuit or path connecting transmitters to supervising stations or subsidiary stations on which signals are carried. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.44 Circuit. Either a means of providing power or a connection path between locations (*see* 3.3.190). (SIG-PRO)

3.3.45 Circuit Interface. See 3.3.137, Interface.

3.3.46 Cloud Chamber Smoke Detection. See 3.3.269, Smoke Detection.

3.3.47* Coded. An audible or visible signal that conveys several discrete bits or units of information. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.48 Combination Detector. See 3.3.66, Detector.

3.3.49 Combination Emergency Communications Systems. See 3.3.88, Emergency Communications Systems — Combination.

3.3.50 Combination Fire Alarm and Guard's Tour Box. See 3.3.12, Alarm Box.

3.3.51 Combination System. See 3.3.105, Fire Alarm System.

3.3.52 Common Talk Mode. See 3.3.294, Talk Mode.

3.3.53* Communications Center. A building or portion of a building that is specifically configured for the primary purpose of providing emergency communications services or public safety answering point (PSAP) services to one or more public safety agencies under the authority or authorities having jurisdiction. [1221, 2013] (SIG-PRS)

3.3.54 Communications Channel. See 3.3.43, Channel.

3.3.55 Communications Circuit. Any signaling path of an emergency communications system that carries voice, audio, data, or other signals. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.56 Communications Cloud. The area in the communications path that is supported by providers of communication services not governed under the scope of *NFPA 72* in which signals travel between a protected property and a monitoring station. Depending on the type of transmission that is used, signals can travel on a single defined route or through various routes depending on what is available when the signal is initiated. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.57* Condition. A situation, environmental state, or equipment state of a fire alarm or signaling system. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.57.1 Abnormal (Off-Normal) Condition. A situation, environmental state, or equipment state that warrants some type of signal, notification, communication, response, action, or service. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.57.1.1* Alarm Condition. An abnormal condition that poses an immediate threat to life, property, or mission. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.57.1.2* Pre-Alarm Condition. An abnormal condition that poses a potential threat to life, property, or mission, and time is available for investigation. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.57.1.3* Supervisory Condition. An abnormal condition in connection with the supervision of other systems, processes, or equipment. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.57.1.4* Trouble Condition. An abnormal condition in a system due to a fault. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.57.2 Normal Condition. Circuits, systems, and components are functioning as designed and no abnormal condition exists. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.58 Contiguous Property. See 3.3.207, Property.

3.3.59 Control Unit. A system component that monitors inputs and controls outputs through various types of circuits. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.59.1* Autonomous Control Unit (ACU). The primary control unit for an in-building mass notification system. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.59.2 Emergency Communications Control Unit (ECCU). A system capable of sending mass notification messages to individual buildings, zones of buildings, individual outdoor speaker arrays, or zones of outdoor speaker arrays; or a building, multiple buildings, outside areas, or a combination of these. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.59.3 Fire Alarm Control Unit. See 3.3.102, Fire Alarm Control Unit.

3.3.59.4 Wireless Control Unit. A component that transmits/receives and processes wireless signals. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.60 Day-Care Home. A building or portion of a building in which more than 3 but not more than 12 clients receive care, maintenance, and supervision, by other than their relative(s) or legal guardian(s), for less than 24 hours per day. [101, 2012] (SIG-HOU)

3.3.61 Dedicated Function Fire Alarm Control Unit. See 3.3.102, Fire Alarm Control Unit.

3.3.62 Dedicated Function Fire Alarm System. See 3.3.105, Fire Alarm System.

3.3.63 Deficiency. A condition that interferes with the service or reliability for which the part, system, or equipment was intended. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.64 Delinquency Signal. See 3.3.257, Signal.

3.3.65 Derived Channel. See 3.3.43, Channel.

3.3.66 Detector. A device suitable for connection to a circuit that has a sensor that responds to a physical stimulus such as gas, heat, or smoke. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.66.1 Air Sampling-Type Detector. A detector that consists of a piping or tubing distribution network that runs from the detector to the area(s) to be protected. An aspiration fan in the detector housing draws air from the protected area back to the detector through air-sampling ports, piping, or tubing. At the detector, the air is analyzed for fire products. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.66.2 Automatic Fire Detector. A device designed to detect the presence of a fire signature and to initiate action. For the purpose of this Code, automatic fire detectors are classified as follows: Automatic Fire Extinguishing or Suppression System Operation Detector, Fire-Gas Detector, Heat Detector, Other Fire Detectors, Radiant Energy-Sensing Fire Detector, and Smoke Detector. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.66.3 Automatic Fire Extinguishing or Suppression System Operation Detector. A device that automatically detects the operation of a fire extinguishing or suppression system by means appropriate to the system employed. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.66.4* Combination Detector. A device that either responds to more than one of the fire phenomena or employs more than one operating principle to sense one of these phenomena. Typical examples are a combination of a heat detector with a smoke detector or a combination rate-of-rise and fixed-temperature heat detector. This device has listings for each sensing method employed. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.66.5 Electrical Conductivity Heat Detector. A line-type or spot-type sensing element in which resistance varies as a function of temperature. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.66.6 Fire-Gas Detector. A device that detects gases produced by a fire. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.66.7* Fixed-Temperature Detector. A device that responds when its operating element becomes heated to a predetermined level. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.66.8* Flame Detector. A radiant energy-sensing fire detector that detects the radiant energy emitted by a flame. (Refer to A.17.8.2.) (SIG-IDS)

3.3.66.9 Gas Detector. A device that detects the presence of a specified gas concentration. Gas detectors can be either spot-type or line-type detectors. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.66.10 Heat Detector. A fire detector that detects either abnormally high temperature or rate-of-temperature rise, or both. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.66.11 Line-Type Detector. A device in which detection is continuous along a path. Typical examples are rate-of-rise pneumatic tubing detectors, projected beam smoke detectors, and heat-sensitive cable. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.66.12* Multi-Criteria Detector. A device that contains multiple sensors that separately respond to physical stimulus such as heat, smoke, or fire gases, or employs more than one sensor to sense the same stimulus. This sensor is capable of generating only one alarm signal from the sensors employed in the design either independently or in combination. The sensor output signal is mathematically evaluated to determine when an alarm signal is warranted. The evaluation can be performed either at the detector or at the control unit. This detector has a single listing that establishes the primary function of the detector. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.66.13* Multi-Sensor Detector. A device that contains multiple sensors that separately respond to physical stimulus

such as heat, smoke, or fire gases, or employs more than one sensor to sense the same stimulus. A device capable of generating multiple alarm signals from any one of the sensors employed in the design, independently or in combination. The sensor output signals are mathematically evaluated to determine when an alarm signal is warranted. The evaluation can be performed either at the detector or at the control unit. This device has listings for each sensing method employed. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.66.14 Other Fire Detectors. Devices that detect a phenomenon other than heat, smoke, flame, or gases produced by a fire. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.66.15 Pneumatic Rate-of-Rise Tubing Heat Detector. A line-type detector comprising small-diameter tubing, usually copper, that is installed on the ceiling or high on the walls throughout the protected area. The tubing is terminated in a detector unit containing diaphragms and associated contacts set to actuate at a predetermined pressure. The system is sealed except for calibrated vents that compensate for normal changes in temperature. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.66.16 Projected Beam-Type Detector. A type of photoelectric light obscuration smoke detector wherein the beam spans the protected area. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.66.17 Radiant Energy-Sensing Fire Detector. A device that detects radiant energy, such as ultraviolet, visible, or infrared, that is emitted as a product of combustion reaction and obeys the laws of optics. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.66.18* Rate Compensation Detector. A device that responds when the temperature of the air surrounding the device reaches a predetermined level, regardless of the rate-of-temperature rise. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.66.19* Rate-of-Rise Detector. A device that responds when the temperature rises at a rate exceeding a predetermined value. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.66.20 Smoke Detector. A device that detects visible or invisible particles of combustion. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.66.21 Spark/Ember Detector. A radiant energy-sensing fire detector that is designed to detect sparks or embers, or both. These devices are normally intended to operate in dark environments and in the infrared part of the spectrum. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.66.22 Spot-Type Detector. A device in which the detecting element is concentrated at a particular location. Typical examples are bimetallic detectors, fusible alloy detectors, certain pneumatic rate-of-rise detectors, certain smoke detectors, and thermoelectric detectors. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.67 Digital Alarm Communicator Receiver (DACR). A system component that accepts and displays signals from digital alarm communicator transmitters (DACTs) sent over the public switched telephone network. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.68 Digital Alarm Communicator System (DACS). A system in which signals are transmitted from a digital alarm communicator transmitter (DACT) located at the protected premises through the public-switched telephone network to a digital alarm communicator receiver (DACR). (SIG-SSS)

3.3.69 Digital Alarm Communicator Transmitter (DACT). A system component at the protected premises to which initiating devices or groups of devices are connected. The DACT seizes the connected telephone line, dials a preselected number to connect



to a DACR, and transmits signals indicating a status change of the initiating device. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.70 Digital Alarm Radio Receiver (DARR). A system component composed of two subcomponents: one that receives and decodes radio signals, the other that annunciates the decoded data. These two subcomponents can be coresident at the central station or separated by means of a data transmission channel. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.71 Digital Alarm Radio System (DARS). A system in which signals are transmitted from a digital alarm radio transmitter (DART) located at a protected premises through a radio channel to a digital alarm radio receiver (DARR). (SIG-SSS)

3.3.72 Digital Alarm Radio Transmitter (DART). A system component that is connected to or an integral part of a digital alarm communicator transmitter (DACT) that is used to provide an alternate radio transmission channel. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.73 Display. The visual representation of output data, other than printed copy. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.74 Distributed Recipient Mass Notification System (DRMNS). See 3.3.87, Emergency Communications System.

3.3.75 Donor Antenna. The outside antenna on the building where a public safety radio enhancement system operates. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.76 Donor Site. The repeater or base station site with which the public safety radio enhancement system communicates. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.77 Dormitory. A building or a space in a building in which group sleeping accommodations are provided for more than 16 persons who are not members of the same family in one room, or a series of closely associated rooms, under joint occupancy and single management, with or without meals, but without individual cooking facilities. [101, 2012] (SIG-HOU)

3.3.78* Double Doorway. A single opening that has no intervening wall space or door trim separating the two doors. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.79 Downlink. The radio signal from the base station transmitter to the portable public safety subscriber receiver. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.80 Dual Control. The use of two primary trunk facilities over separate routes or different methods to control one communications channel. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.81 Dwelling Unit. One or more rooms arranged for complete, independent housekeeping purposes with space for eating, living, and sleeping; facilities for cooking; and provisions for sanitation. [5000, 2012] (SIG-HOU)

3.3.81.1 Multiple Dwelling Unit. A building containing three or more dwelling units. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.81.2 Single Dwelling Unit. A building consisting solely of one dwelling unit. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.82 Effective Masked Threshold. The minimum sound level at which the tone signal is audible in ambient noise. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.83 Electrical Conductivity Heat Detector. See 3.3.66, Detector.

3.3.84* Ember. A particle of solid material that emits radiant energy due either to its temperature or the process of combustion on its surface. (See also 3.3.275, *Spark*.) (SIG-IDS)

3.3.85 Emergency Command Center. See 3.3.89, Emergency Communications System — Emergency Command Center.

3.3.86 Emergency Communications Control Unit (ECCU). See 3.3.59, Control Unit.

3.3.87 Emergency Communications System. A system for the protection of life by indicating the existence of an emergency situation and communicating information necessary to facilitate an appropriate response and action. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.87.1 One-Way Emergency Communications System. One-way emergency communications systems are intended to broadcast information, in an emergency, to people in one or more specified indoor or outdoor areas. It is intended that emergency messages be conveyed either by audible, visible, or textual means, or any combination thereof. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.87.1.1 Distributed Recipient Mass Notification System (DRMNS). A distributed recipient mass notification system is a system meant to communicate directly to targeted individuals and groups that might not be in a contiguous area. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.87.1.2 In-Building Fire Emergency Voice/Alarm Communications System. Dedicated manual or automatic equipment for originating and distributing voice instructions, as well as alert and evacuation signals pertaining to a fire emergency, to the occupants of a building. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.87.1.3 In-Building Mass Notification System. A system used to provide information and instructions to people in a building(s) or other space using intelligible voice communications and including visible signals, text, graphics, tactile, or other communication methods. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.87.1.4 Wide-Area Mass Notification System. Wide-area mass notification systems are generally installed to provide real-time information to outdoor areas and could have the capability to communicate with other notification systems provided for a campus, military base, municipality, or similar single or multiple contiguous areas. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.87.2 Two-Way Emergency Communications System. Two-way emergency communications systems are divided into two categories, those systems that are anticipated to be used by building occupants and those systems that are to be used by fire fighters, police, and other emergency services personnel. Two-way emergency communications systems are used to both exchange information and to communicate information such as, but not limited to, instructions, acknowledgement of receipt of messages, condition of local environment, and condition of persons, and to give assurance that help is on the way. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.88 Emergency Communications Systems — Combination. Various emergency communication systems such as fire alarm, mass notification, fire fighter communications, area of refuge communications, elevator communications, or others and that can be served through a single control system or through an interconnection of several control systems. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.89* Emergency Communications System — Emergency Command Center. The room(s) or area(s) staffed during any emergency event by assigned emergency management staff. The room or area contains system communications and control equipment serving one or more buildings where responsible authorities receive information from premises sources or systems or from (higher level) regional or national sources or

systems and then disseminate appropriate information to individuals, a building, multiple buildings, outside campus areas, or a combination of these in accordance with the emergency response plan established for the premises. The room or area contains the controls and indicators from which the ECS systems located in the room or area can be manually controlled as required by the emergency response plan and the emergency management coordinator. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.90* Emergency Control Function Interface Device. A listed fire alarm or signaling system component that directly interfaces with the system that operates the emergency control function. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.91* Emergency Control Functions. Building, fire, and emergency control elements or systems that are initiated by the fire alarm or emergency communications system and either increase the level of life safety for occupants or control the spread of the harmful effects of fire or other dangerous products. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.92* Emergency Response Facility (ERF). A structure or a portion of a structure that houses emergency response agency equipment or personnel for response to alarms. [1221, 2013] (SIG-PRS)

3.3.93 Emergency Response Plan. A documented set of actions to address response to natural, technological, and man-made disasters and other emergencies prepared by the stakeholders from information obtained during the risk analysis. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.94* Evacuation. The withdrawal of occupants from a building. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.95 Evacuation Signal. See 3.3.257, Signal.

3.3.96 Evacuation Signaling Zone. See 3.3.320, Zone.

3.3.97 Executive Software. See 3.3.272, Software.

3.3.98 Exit Marking Audible Notification Appliance. See 3.3.173, Notification Appliance.

3.3.99 False Alarm. See 3.3.307, Unwanted Alarm.

3.3.100 Field of View. The solid cone that extends out from the detector within which the effective sensitivity of the detector is at least 50 percent of its on-axis, listed, or approved sensitivity. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.101 Fire Alarm Control Interface (FACI). See 3.3.137, Interface.

3.3.102* Fire Alarm Control Unit (FACU). A component of the fire alarm system, provided with primary and secondary power sources, which receives signals from initiating devices or other fire alarm control units, and processes these signals to determine part or all of the required fire alarm system output function(s). (SIG-PRO)

3.3.102.1 Master Fire Alarm Control Unit. A fire alarm control unit that serves the protected premises or portion of the protected premises as a local fire alarm control unit and accepts inputs from other fire alarm control units. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.102.2 Protected Premises (Local) Control Unit. A fire alarm control unit that serves the protected premises or a portion of the protected premises. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.102.2.1* Dedicated Function Fire Alarm Control Unit. A protected premises fire alarm control unit which is intended to provide operation of a specifically identified emergency control function. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.102.2.2 Releasing Service Fire Alarm Control Unit. A protected premises fire alarm control unit specifically listed for releasing service that is part of a fire suppression system and which provides control outputs to release a fire suppression agent based on either automatic or manual input. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.103 Fire Alarm/Evacuation Signal Tone Generator. A device that produces a fire alarm/evacuation tone upon command. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.104 Fire Alarm Signal. See 3.3.257, Signal.

3.3.105 Fire Alarm System. A system or portion of a combination system that consists of components and circuits arranged to monitor and annunciate the status of fire alarm or supervisory signal-initiating devices and to initiate the appropriate response to those signals. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.105.1* Combination System. A fire alarm system in which components are used, in whole or in part, in common with a non-fire signaling system. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.105.2 Household Fire Alarm System. A system of devices that uses a fire alarm control unit to produce an alarm signal in the household for the purpose of notifying the occupants of the presence of a fire so that they will evacuate the premises. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.105.3 Municipal Fire Alarm System. A public emergency alarm reporting system. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.105.4* Protected Premises (Local) Fire Alarm System. A fire alarm system located at the protected premises. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.105.4.1 Building Fire Alarm System. A protected premises fire alarm system that includes any of the features identified in 23.3.3.1 and that serves the general fire alarm needs of a building or buildings and that provides fire department or occupant notification or both. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.105.4.2 Dedicated Function Fire Alarm System. A protected premises fire alarm system installed specifically to perform emergency control function(s) where a building fire alarm system is not required. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.105.4.3 Releasing Fire Alarm System. A protected premises fire alarm system that is part of a fire suppression system and/or that provides control inputs to a fire suppression system related to the fire suppression system's sequence of operations and outputs for other signaling and notification. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.106* Fire Command Center. The principal attended or unattended room or area where the status of the detection, alarm communications, control systems, and other emergency systems is displayed and from which the system(s) can be manually controlled. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.107 Fire Extinguisher Electronic Monitoring Device. A device connected to a control unit that monitors the fire extinguisher in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.108 Fire Warden. A building staff member or a tenant trained to perform assigned duties in the event of a fire emergency. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.109 Fire Warning Equipment. Any detector, alarm, device, or material related to single- and multiple-station alarms or household fire alarm systems. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.110 Fire-Gas Detector. See 3.3.66, Detector.



3.3.111 Fixed-Temperature Detector. See 3.3.66, Detector.

3.3.112 Flame. A body or stream of gaseous material involved in the combustion process and emitting radiant energy at specific wavelength bands determined by the combustion chemistry of the fuel. In most cases, some portion of the emitted radiant energy is visible to the human eye. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.113 Flame Detector. See 3.3.66, Detector.

3.3.114 Flame Detector Sensitivity. The distance along the optical axis of the detector at which the detector can detect a fire of specified size and fuel within a given time frame. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.115 Frequency. Minimum and maximum time between events. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.115.1 Weekly Frequency. Fifty-two times per year, once per calendar week.

3.3.115.2 Monthly Frequency. Twelve times per year, once per calendar month.

3.3.115.3 Quarterly Frequency. Four times per year with a minimum of 2 months, maximum of 4 months.

3.3.115.4 Semiannual Frequency. Twice per year with a minimum of 4 months, maximum of 8 months.

3.3.115.5 Annual Frequency. Once per year with a minimum of 9 months, maximum 15 months.

3.3.116 Gateway. A device that is used in the transmission of serial data (digital or analog) from the fire alarm control unit to other building system control units, equipment, or networks and/or from other building system control units to the fire alarm control unit. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.117 Girder. See 3.3.37, Ceiling Surfaces.

3.3.118 Guard's Tour Reporting Station. A device that is manually or automatically initiated to indicate the route being followed and the timing of a guard's tour. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.119 Guard's Tour Supervisory Signal. See 3.3.257, Signal.

3.3.120 Guest Room. An accommodation combining living, sleeping, sanitary, and storage facilities within a compartment. [101, 2012] (SIG-HOU)

3.3.121 Guest Suite. An accommodation with two or more contiguous rooms comprising a compartment, with or without doors between such rooms, that provides living, sleeping, sanitary, and storage facilities. [101, 2012] (SIG-HOU)

3.3.122* Hearing Loss. A full or partial decrease in the ability to detect or comprehend sounds. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.122.1 Profound Hearing Loss. A hearing threshold of greater than 90 dB.

3.3.123 Heat Alarm. A single- or multiple-station alarm responsive to heat. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.124 Heat Detector. See 3.3.66, Detector.

3.3.125 High Power Speaker Array (HPSA). High power speaker arrays provide capability for voice and tone communications to large outdoor areas. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.126 Hotel. A building or groups of buildings under the same management in which there are sleeping accommodations for more than 16 persons and primarily used by transients for lodging with or without meals. [101, 2012] (SIG-HOU)

3.3.127 Household Fire Alarm System. See 3.3.105, Fire Alarm System.

3.3.128 Hunt Group. A group of associated telephone lines within which an incoming call is automatically routed to an idle (not busy) telephone line for completion. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.129* Identified (as Applied to Equipment). Recognizable as suitable for the specific purpose, function, use, environment, application, and so forth, where described in a particular *Code* requirement. [70, 2011] (SIG-PRS)

3.3.130* Impairment. An abnormal condition where a system, component, or function is out of order, and the condition can result in the system or unit not functioning when required. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.130.1* Emergency Impairment. An abnormal condition where a system, component, or function is out of order due to an unexpected deficiency. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.130.2* Planned Impairment. An abnormal condition where a system, component, or function is out of service due to work that has been planned in advance. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.131 In-Building Mass Notification System. See 3.3.87, Emergency Communications System.

3.3.132 Initiating Device. A system component that originates transmission of a change-of-state condition, such as in a smoke detector, manual fire alarm box, or supervisory switch. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.132.1 Analog Initiating Device (Sensor). An initiating device that transmits a signal indicating varying degrees of condition as contrasted with a conventional initiating device, which can only indicate an on-off condition. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.132.2 Automatic Extinguishing System Supervisory Device. A device that responds to abnormal conditions that could affect the proper operation of an automatic sprinkler system or other fire extinguishing system(s) or suppression system(s), including, but not limited to, control valves, pressure levels, liquid agent levels and temperatures, pump power and running, engine temperature and overspeed, and room temperature. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.132.3 Nonrestorable Initiating Device. A device in which the sensing element is designed to be destroyed in the process of operation. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.132.4 Restorable Initiating Device. A device in which the sensing element is not ordinarily destroyed in the process of operation, whose restoration can be manual or automatic. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.132.5 Supervisory Signal Initiating Device. An initiating device such as a valve supervisory switch, water level indicator, or low air pressure switch on a dry pipe sprinkler system in which the change of state signals an off-normal condition and its restoration to normal of a fire protection or life safety system; or a need for action in connection with guard tours, fire suppression systems or equipment, or maintenance features of related systems. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.133 Initiating Device Circuit. A circuit to which automatic or manual initiating devices are connected where the signal received does not identify the individual device operated. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.134 Inspection Personnel. See 3.3.193, Personnel.

3.3.135 Intelligibility. The quality or condition of being intelligible. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.136* Intelligible. Capable of being understood; comprehensible; clear. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.137 Interface.

3.3.137.1 Circuit Interface. A circuit component that interfaces initiating devices or control circuits, or both; notification appliances or circuits, or both; system control outputs; and other signaling line circuits to a signaling line circuit. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.137.1.1 Signaling Line Circuit Interface. A system component that connects a signaling line circuit to any combination of initiating devices, initiating device circuits, notification appliances, notification appliance circuits, system control outputs, and other signaling line circuits. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.137.1.2* Emergency Control Function Interface. The interface between the fire alarm system emergency control function interface device and the component controlling the emergency control function. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.137.2* Fire Alarm Control Interface. The fire alarm control interface coordinates signals to and from the fire alarm system and other systems. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.138 Ionization Smoke Detection. See 3.3.269, Smoke Detection.

3.3.139 Leg Facility. The portion of a communications channel that connects not more than one protected premises to a primary or secondary trunk facility. The leg facility includes the portion of the signal transmission circuit from its point of connection with a trunk facility to the point where it is terminated within the protected premises at one or more transponders. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.140 Level Ceilings. See 3.3.35, Ceiling.

3.3.141 Life Safety Network. A type of combination system that transmits fire safety control data through gateways to other building system control units. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.142 Line-Type Detector. See 3.3.66, Detector.

3.3.143 Living Area. Any normally occupiable space in a residential occupancy, other than sleeping rooms or rooms that are intended for combination sleeping/living, bathrooms, toilet compartments, kitchens, closets, halls, storage or utility spaces, and similar areas. [101, 2012] (SIG-HOU)

3.3.144 Loading Capacity. The maximum number of discrete elements of fire alarm systems permitted to be used in a particular configuration. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.145 Local Energy Type Auxiliary Alarm System. See 3.3.215, Public Emergency Alarm Reporting System.

3.3.146* Local Operating Console (LOC). Equipment used by authorized personnel and emergency responders to activate and operate an in-building mass notification system. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.147 Lodging or Rooming House. A building or portion thereof that does not qualify as a one- or two-family dwelling, that provides sleeping accommodations for a total of 16 or fewer people on a transient or permanent basis, without personal care services, with or without meals, but without separate cooking facilities for individual occupants. [101, 2012] (SIG-HOU)

3.3.148 Loss of Power. The reduction of available voltage at the load below the point at which equipment can function as designed. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.149 Low-Power Radio Transmitter. Any device that communicates with associated control/receiving equipment by low-power radio signals. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.150 Maintenance. Work, including, but not limited to, repair, replacement, and service, performed to ensure that equipment operates properly. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.151 Malicious Alarm. See 3.3.307.1, Unwanted Alarm.

3.3.152* Managed Facilities-Based Voice Network (MFVN). A physical facilities-based network capable of transmitting real time signals with formats unchanged that is managed, operated, and maintained by the service provider to ensure service quality and reliability from the subscriber location to public-switched telephone network (PSTN) interconnection points or other MFVN peer networks. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.153 Manual Fire Alarm Box. See 3.3.12, Alarm Box.

3.3.154* Manufacturer's Published Instructions. Published installation and operating documentation provided for each product or component. The documentation includes directions and necessary information for the intended installation, maintenance, and operation of the product or component. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.155* Mass Notification Priority Mode. The mode of operation whereby all fire alarm occupant notification is superseded by emergency mass notification action. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.156* Mass Notification System. See 3.3.87.1.3, In-Building Mass Notification System. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.157 Master Box. See 3.3.12, Alarm Box.

3.3.158 Master Fire Alarm Control Unit. See 3.3.102, Fire Alarm Control Unit.

3.3.159 Multi-Criteria Detector. See 3.3.66, Detector.

3.3.160 Multiple Dwelling Unit. See 3.3.81, Dwelling Unit.

3.3.161 Multiple-Station Alarm. A single-station alarm capable of being interconnected to one or more additional alarms so that the actuation of one causes the appropriate alarm signal to operate in all interconnected alarms. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.162 Multiple-Station Alarm Device. Two or more single-station alarm devices that can be interconnected so that actuation of one causes all integral or separate audible alarms to operate; or one single-station alarm device having connections to other detectors or to a manual fire alarm box. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.163 Multiplexing. A signaling method characterized by simultaneous or sequential transmission, or both, and reception of multiple signals on a signaling line circuit, a transmission channel, or a communications channel, including means for positively identifying each signal. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.164 Multi-Sensor Detector. See 3.3.66, Detector.

3.3.165 Municipal Fire Alarm Box (Street Box). A publicly accessible alarm box. (See 3.3.12, Alarm Box.)

3.3.166 Municipal Fire Alarm System. See 3.3.105, Fire Alarm System.

3.3.167 Net-Centric Alerting System (NCAS). A net-centric alerting system incorporates web-based management and alert activation application through which all operators and adminis-

trators could gain access to the system's capabilities based on the users' permissions and the defined access policy. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.168 Network.

3.3.168.1 Wireless Network. The method of communications used in a public emergency alarm reporting system when it consists of a wireless type of communications infrastructure. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.168.2 Wired Network. The method of communications used in a public emergency alarm reporting system when it consists of a wired type of communications infrastructure. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.169 Network Architecture. The physical and logical design of a network, and the inherent ability of the design to carry data from one point to another. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.170 Noncontiguous Property. See 3.3.207, Property.

3.3.171* Nonrequired. A system component or group of components that is installed at the option of the owner, and is not installed due to a building or fire code requirement. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.172 Nonrestorable Initiating Device. See 3.3.132, Initiating Device.

3.3.173 Notification Appliance. A fire alarm system component such as a bell, horn, speaker, light, or text display that provides audible, tactile, or visible outputs, or any combination thereof. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.173.1 Audible Notification Appliance. A notification appliance that alerts by the sense of hearing. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.173.1.1 Exit Marking Audible Notification Appliance. An audible notification appliance that marks building exits and areas of refuge by the sense of hearing for the purpose of evacuation or relocation. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.173.1.2* Textual Audible Notification Appliance. A notification appliance that conveys a stream of audible information. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.173.2 Tactile Notification Appliance. A notification appliance that alerts by the sense of touch or vibration. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.173.3 Visible Notification Appliance. A notification appliance that alerts by the sense of sight. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.173.3.1 Textual Visible Notification Appliance. A notification appliance that conveys a stream of visible information that displays an alphanumeric or pictorial message. Textual visible notification appliances provide temporary text, permanent text, or symbols. Textual visible notification appliances include, but are not limited to, annunciators, monitors, CRTs, displays, and printers. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.174 Notification Appliance Circuit. A circuit or path directly connected to a notification appliance(s). (SIG-PRO)

3.3.175 Notification Zone. See 3.3.320, Zone.

3.3.176 Nuisance Alarm. See 3.3.307.2, Unwanted Alarm.

3.3.177* Occupiable. A room or enclosed space designed for human occupancy. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.178 Occupiable Area. An area of a facility occupied by people on a regular basis. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.179* Octave Band. The bandwidth of a filter that comprises a frequency range of a factor of 2. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.179.1 One-Third Octave Band. The bandwidth of a filter that comprises a frequency range of a factor of $2^{1/3}$. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.180 Off-Hook. To make connection with the public-switched telephone network in preparation for dialing a telephone number. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.181 One-Third Octave Band. See 3.3.179, Octave Band.

3.3.182 One-Way Emergency Communications System. See 3.3.87, Emergency Communications System.

3.3.183 On-Hook. To disconnect from the public-switched telephone network. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.184 Open Area Detection (Protection). Protection of an area such as a room or space with detectors to provide early warning of fire. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.185 Operating Mode.

3.3.185.1 Private Operating Mode. Audible or visible signaling only to those persons directly concerned with the implementation and direction of emergency action initiation and procedure in the area protected by the fire alarm system. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.185.2 Public Operating Mode. Audible or visible signaling to occupants or inhabitants of the area protected by the fire alarm system. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.186 Other Fire Detectors. See 3.3.66, Detector.

3.3.187* Ownership. Any property or building or its contents under legal control by the occupant, by contract, or by holding of a title or deed. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.188 Paging System. A system intended to page one or more persons by such means as voice over loudspeaker, coded audible signals or visible signals, or lamp annunciators. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.189 Parallel Telephone System. A telephone system in which an individually wired circuit is used for each fire alarm box. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.190 Path (Pathways). Any circuit, conductor, optic fiber, radio carrier, or other means connecting two or more locations. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.191 Pathway Survivability. The ability of any conductor, optic fiber, radio carrier, or other means for transmitting system information to remain operational during fire conditions. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.192 Permanent Visual Record (Recording). An immediately readable, not easily alterable, print, slash, or punch record of all occurrences of status change. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.193 Personnel.

3.3.193.1 Inspection Personnel. Individuals who conduct a visual examination of a system or portion thereof to verify that it appears to be in operating condition, in proper location, and is free of physical damage or conditions that impair operation. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.193.2 Service Personnel. Individuals who perform those procedures, adjustments, replacement of components, system programming, and maintenance as described in the manufacturer's service instructions that can affect any aspect of the performance of the system. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.193.3 System Designer. Individual responsible for the development of fire alarm and signaling system plans and specifications in accordance with this Code. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.193.4 System Installer. Individual responsible for the proper installation of fire alarm and signaling systems in accordance with plans, specifications, and manufacturer's requirements. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.193.5 Testing Personnel. Individuals who perform procedures used to determine the status of a system as intended by conducting acceptance, reacceptance, or periodic physical checks on systems. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.194 Photoelectric Light Obscuration Smoke Detection. See 3.3.269, Smoke Detection.

3.3.195 Photoelectric Light-Scattering Smoke Detection. See 3.3.269, Smoke Detection.

3.3.196 Plant. One or more buildings under the same ownership or control on a single property. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.197 Pneumatic Rate-of-Rise Tubing Heat Detector. See 3.3.66, Detector.

3.3.198 Positive Alarm Sequence. An automatic sequence that results in an alarm signal, even when manually delayed for investigation, unless the system is reset. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.199 Power Supply. A source of electrical operating power, including the circuits and terminations connecting it to the dependent system components. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.200 Primary Battery (Dry Cell). A nonrechargeable battery requiring periodic replacement. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.201 Primary Trunk Facility. That part of a transmission channel connecting all leg facilities to a supervising or subsidiary station. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.202 Prime Contractor. The one company contractually responsible for providing central station services to a subscriber as required by this Code. The prime contractor can be either a listed central station or a listed alarm service–local company. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.203 Private Operating Mode. See 3.3.185, Operating Mode.

3.3.204 Private Radio Signaling. A radio system under control of the proprietary supervising station. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.205 Profound Hearing Loss. See 3.3.122, Hearing Loss.

3.3.206 Projected Beam-Type Detector. See 3.3.66, Detector.

3.3.207 Property.

3.3.207.1 Contiguous Property. A single-owner or single-user protected premises on a continuous plot of ground, including any buildings thereon, that is not separated by a public thoroughfare, transportation right-of-way, property owned or used by others, or body of water not under the same ownership. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.207.2 Noncontiguous Property. An owner- or user-protected premises where two or more protected premises, controlled by the same owner or user, are separated by a public thoroughfare, body of water, transportation right-of-way, or property owned or used by others. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.208 Proprietary Supervising Station. See 3.3.283, Supervising Station.

3.3.209 Proprietary Supervising Station Alarm System. See 3.3.284, Supervising Station Alarm System.

3.3.210 Proprietary Supervising Station Service. See 3.3.285, Supervising Station Service.

3.3.211 Protected Premises. The physical location protected by a fire alarm system. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.212 Protected Premises (Local) Control Unit. See 3.3.102, Fire Alarm Control Unit.

3.3.213 Protected Premises (Local) Fire Alarm System. See 3.3.105, Fire Alarm System.

3.3.214 Public Address System. An electronic amplification system with a mixer, amplifier, and loudspeakers, used to reinforce a given sound and distributing the “sound” to the general public around a building. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.215 Public Emergency Alarm Reporting System. A system of alarm-initiating devices, transmitting and receiving equipment, and communication infrastructure (other than a public telephone network) used to communicate with the communications center to provide any combination of manual or auxiliary alarm service. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.215.1* Auxiliary Alarm System. A protected premises fire alarm system or other emergency system at the protected premises and the system used to connect the protected premises system to a public emergency alarm reporting system for transmitting an alarm to the communications center. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.215.1.1 Local Energy Type Auxiliary Alarm System. An auxiliary system that employs a locally complete arrangement of parts, initiating devices, relays, power supply, and associated components to automatically activate a master box or auxiliary box over circuits that are electrically isolated from the public emergency alarm reporting system circuits. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.215.1.2 Shunt-Type Auxiliary Alarm System. An auxiliary system electrically connected to the public emergency alarm reporting system extending a public emergency alarm reporting circuit to interconnect initiating devices within a protected premises, which, when operated, opens the public emergency alarm reporting circuit shunted around the trip coil of the master box or auxiliary box. The master box or auxiliary box is thereupon energized to start transmission without any assistance from a local source of power. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.215.2 Type A Public Emergency Alarm Reporting System. A system in which an alarm from an alarm box is received and is retransmitted to fire stations either manually or automatically. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.215.3 Type B Public Emergency Alarm Reporting System. A system in which an alarm from an alarm box is automatically transmitted to fire stations and, if used, is transmitted to supplementary alerting devices. (SIG-PRS)

3.3.216 Public Operating Mode. See 3.3.185, Operating Mode.

3.3.217 Public Safety Agency. A fire, emergency medical services, or law enforcement agency. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.218 Public Safety Radio Enhancement System. A system installed to assure the effective operation of radio communication systems used by fire, emergency medical services, or law enforcement agencies. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.219 Public Safety Radio System. A radio communication system used by fire, emergency medical services, or law enforcement agencies. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.220 Public Switched Telephone Network. See 3.3.290, Switched Telephone Network.

3.3.221 Publicly Accessible Fire Alarm Box. See 3.3.12, Fire Alarm Box.

3.3.222* Qualified. A competent and capable person or company that has met the requirements and training for a given field acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. [96, 2011] (SIG-TMS)

3.3.223 Radiant Energy-Sensing Fire Detector. See 3.3.66, Detector.

3.3.224 Radio Alarm Repeater Station Receiver (RARSR). A system component that receives radio signals and resides at a repeater station that is located at a remote receiving location. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.225 Radio Alarm Supervising Station Receiver (RASSR). A system component that receives data and annunciates that data at the supervising station. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.226 Radio Alarm System (RAS). A system in which signals are transmitted from a radio alarm transmitter (RAT) located at a protected premises through a radio channel to two or more radio alarm repeater station receivers (RARSR) and that are annunciated by a radio alarm supervising station receiver (RASSR) located at the central station. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.227 Radio Alarm Transmitter (RAT). A system component at the protected premises to which initiating devices or groups of devices are connected that transmits signals indicating a status change of the initiating devices. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.228 Radio Channel. See 3.3.43, Channel.

3.3.229* Radio Frequency. The number of electromagnetic wave frequency cycles transmitted by a radio in 1 second. [1221, 2013] (SIG-PRS)

3.3.230 Rate Compensation Detector. See 3.3.66, Detector.

3.3.231 Rate-of-Rise Detector. See 3.3.66, Detector.

3.3.232 Record Drawings. Drawings (as-built) that document the location of all devices, appliances, wiring sequences, wiring methods, and connections of the components of the system as installed. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.233 Record of Completion. A document that acknowledges the features of installation, operation (performance), service, and equipment with representation by the property owner, system installer, system supplier, service organization, and the authority having jurisdiction. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.234 Releasing Fire Alarm System. See 3.3.105, Fire Alarm System.

3.3.235 Releasing Service Fire Alarm Control Unit. See 3.3.102, Fire Alarm Control Unit.

3.3.236 Relocation. The movement of occupants from a fire zone to a safe area within the same building. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.237 Remote Supervising Station. See 3.3.283, Supervising Station.

3.3.238 Remote Supervising Station Alarm System. See 3.3.284, Supervising Station Alarm System.

3.3.239 Remote Supervising Station Service. See 3.3.285, Supervising Station Service.

3.3.240 Repeater Station. The location of the equipment needed to relay signals between supervising stations, subsidiary stations, and protected premises. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.241 Reset. A control function that attempts to return a system or device to its normal, nonalarm state. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.242 Residential Board and Care Occupancy. An occupancy used for lodging and boarding of four or more residents, not related by blood or marriage to the owners or operators, for the purpose of providing personal care services. [101, 2012] (SIG-HOU)

3.3.243 Residential Occupancy. An occupancy that provides sleeping accommodations for purposes other than health care or detention and correctional. [101, 2012] (SIG-HOU)

3.3.244* Response. Actions performed upon the receipt of a signal. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.244.1* Alarm Response. The response to the receipt of an alarm signal. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.244.2* Pre-Alarm Response. The response to the receipt of a pre-alarm signal. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.244.3* Supervisory Response. The response to the receipt of a supervisory signal. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.244.4* Trouble Response. The response to the receipt of a trouble signal. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.245 Restorable Initiating Device. See 3.3.132, Initiating Device.

3.3.246 Risk Analysis. A process to characterize the likelihood, vulnerability, and magnitude of incidents associated with natural, technological, and manmade disasters and other emergencies that address scenarios of concern, their probability, and their potential consequences. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.247 Runner. A person other than the required number of operators on duty at central, supervising, or runner stations (or otherwise in contact with these stations) available for prompt dispatching, when necessary, to the protected premises. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.248 Runner Service. The service provided by a runner at the protected premises, including restoration, resetting, and silencing of all equipment transmitting fire alarm or supervisory or trouble signals to an off-premises location. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.249 Scanner. Equipment located at the telephone company wire center that monitors each local leg and relays status changes to the alarm center. Processors and associated equipment might also be included. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.250 Secondary Trunk Facility. That part of a transmission channel connecting two or more, but fewer than all, leg facilities to a primary trunk facility. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.251 Selective Talk Mode. See 3.3.294, Talk Mode.

3.3.252 Separate Sleeping Area. The area of a dwelling unit where the bedrooms or sleeping rooms are located. [720, 2012] (SIG-HOU)

3.3.253 Service Personnel. See 3.3.193, Personnel.

3.3.254 Shapes of Ceilings. The shapes of ceilings can be classified as sloping or smooth. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.255 Shop Drawings. Documents that provide information pertaining to the system, such as property location, scaled floor plans, equipment wiring details, typical equipment installation details, riser details, conduit/conductor size and routing information, and other information necessary for the installer to complete the fire alarm installation. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.256 Shunt-Type Auxiliary Alarm System. See 3.3.215, Public Emergency Alarm Reporting System.

3.3.257* Signal. A message indicating a condition, communicated by electrical, visible, audible, wireless, or other means. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.257.1* Alarm Signal. A signal that results from the manual or automatic detection of an alarm condition. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.257.2 Carbon Monoxide Alarm Signal. A signal indicating a concentration of carbon monoxide at or above the alarm threshold that could pose a risk to the life safety of the occupants and that requires immediate action. [720, 2012] (SIG-FUN)

3.3.257.3 Delinquency Signal. A signal indicating a supervisory condition and the need for action in connection with the supervision of guards or system attendants. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.257.4 Evacuation Signal. A distinctive alarm signal intended to be recognized by the occupants as requiring evacuation of the building. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.257.5* Fire Alarm Signal. A signal that results from the manual or automatic detection of a fire alarm condition. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.257.6* Guard's Tour Supervisory Signal. A signal generated when a guard on patrol has activated a guard's tour reporting station. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.257.7* Pre-Alarm Signal. A signal that results from the detection of a pre-alarm condition. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.257.8 Restoration Signal. A signal that results from the return to normal condition of an initiating device, system element, or system. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.257.9* Supervisory Signal. A signal that results from the detection of a supervisory condition. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.257.10* Trouble Signal. A signal that results from the detection of a trouble condition. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.258 Signal Transmission Sequence. A DACT that obtains dial tone, dials the number(s) of the DACR, obtains verification that the DACR is ready to receive signals, transmits the signals, and receives acknowledgment that the DACR has accepted that signal before disconnecting (going on-hook). (SIG-SSS)

3.3.259 Signaling Line Circuit. A circuit path between any combination of addressable appliances or devices, circuit interfaces, control units, or transmitters over which multiple system input signals or output signals or both are carried. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.260 Signaling Line Circuit Interface. See 3.3.137, Interface.

3.3.261 Single Dwelling Unit. See 3.3.81, Dwelling Unit.

3.3.262 Single-Station Alarm. A detector comprising an assembly that incorporates a sensor, control components, and an alarm notification appliance in one unit operated from a

power source either located in the unit or obtained at the point of installation. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.263 Single-Station Alarm Device. An assembly that incorporates the detector, the control equipment, and the alarm-sounding device in one unit operated from a power supply either in the unit or obtained at the point of installation. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.264 Site-Specific Software. See 3.3.272, Software.

3.3.265 Sloping Ceiling. See 3.3.35, Ceiling.

3.3.266 Sloping Peaked-Type Ceiling. See 3.3.35, Ceiling.

3.3.267 Sloping Shed-Type Ceiling. See 3.3.35, Ceiling.

3.3.268 Smoke Alarm. A single or multiple-station alarm responsive to smoke. (SIG-HOU)

3.3.269 Smoke Detection.

3.3.269.1 Cloud Chamber Smoke Detection. The principle of using an air sample drawn from the protected area into a high-humidity chamber combined with a lowering of chamber pressure to create an environment in which the resultant moisture in the air condenses on any smoke particles present, forming a cloud. The cloud density is measured by a photoelectric principle. The density signal is processed and used to convey an alarm condition when it meets preset criteria. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.269.2* Ionization Smoke Detection. The principle of using a small amount of radioactive material to ionize the air between two differentially charged electrodes to sense the presence of smoke particles. Smoke particles entering the ionization volume decrease the conductance of the air by reducing ion mobility. The reduced conductance signal is processed and used to convey an alarm condition when it meets preset criteria. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.269.3* Photoelectric Light Obscuration Smoke Detection. The principle of using a light source and a photosensitive sensor onto which the principal portion of the source emissions is focused. When smoke particles enter the light path, some of the light is scattered and some is absorbed, thereby reducing the light reaching the receiving sensor. The light reduction signal is processed and used to convey an alarm condition when it meets preset criteria. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.269.4* Photoelectric Light-Scattering Smoke Detection. The principle of using a light source and a photosensitive sensor arranged so that the rays from the light source do not normally fall onto the photosensitive sensor. When smoke particles enter the light path, some of the light is scattered by reflection and refraction onto the sensor. The light signal is processed and used to convey an alarm condition when it meets preset criteria. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.269.5* Video Image Smoke Detection (VISD). The principle of using automatic analysis of real-time video images to detect the presence of smoke. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.270 Smoke Detector. See 3.3.66, Detector.

3.3.271 Smooth Ceiling. See 3.3.37, Ceiling Surfaces.

3.3.272 Software. Programs, instruments, procedures, data, and the like that are executed by a central processing unit of a product and that influences the functional performance of that product. For the purpose of this Code, software is one of two types: executive software and site-specific software. (SIG-TMS)



3.3.272.1 Executive Software. Control and supervisory program that manages the execution of all other programs and directly or indirectly causes the required functions of the product to be performed. Executive software is sometimes referred to as firmware, BIOS, or executive program. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.272.2 Site-Specific Software. Program that is separate from, but controlled by, the executive software that allows inputs, outputs, and system configuration to be selectively defined to meet the needs of a specific installation. Typically it defines the type and quantity of hardware, customized labels, and the specific operating features of a system. (SIG-TMS)

3.3.273 Solid Joist Construction. See 3.3.37, Ceiling Surfaces.

3.3.274 Spacing. A horizontally measured dimension related to the allowable coverage of fire detectors. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.275* Spark. A moving particle of solid material that emits radiant energy due either to its temperature or the process of combustion on its surface. [654, 2013] (SIG-IDS)

3.3.276 Spark/Ember Detector. See 3.3.66, Detector.

3.3.277 Spark/Ember Detector Sensitivity. The number of watts (or the fraction of a watt) of radiant power from a point source radiator, applied as a unit step signal at the wavelength of maximum detector sensitivity, necessary to produce an alarm signal from the detector within the specified response time. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.278 Spot-Type Detector. See 3.3.66, Detector.

3.3.279 Stakeholder. Any individual, group, or organization that might affect, be affected by, or perceive itself to be affected by the risk. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.280 Stratification. The phenomenon where the upward movement of smoke and gases ceases due to the loss of buoyancy. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.281 Subscriber. The recipient of a contractual supervising station signal service(s). In case of multiple, noncontiguous properties having single ownership, the term refers to each protected premises or its local management. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.282 Subsidiary Station. A subsidiary station is a normally unattended location that is remote from the supervising station and is linked by a communications channel(s) to the supervising station. Interconnection of signals on one or more transmission channels from protected premises with a communications channel(s) to the supervising station is performed at this location. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.283 Supervising Station. A facility that receives signals from protected premises fire alarm systems and at which personnel are in attendance at all times to respond to these signals. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.283.1 Central Supervising Station. A supervising station that is listed for central station service and that also commonly provides less stringent supervising station services such as remote supervising services. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.283.2 Proprietary Supervising Station. A supervising station under the same ownership as the protected premises fire alarm system(s) that it supervises (monitors) and to which alarm, supervisory, or trouble signals are received and where personnel are in attendance at all times to supervise operation and investigate signals. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.283.3 Remote Supervising Station. A supervising station to which alarm, supervisory, or trouble signals or any combination of those signals emanating from protected premises fire alarm systems are received and where personnel are in attendance at all times to respond. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.284 Supervising Station Alarm Systems.

3.3.284.1 Central Station Service Alarm System. A system or group of systems in which the operations of circuits and devices are transmitted automatically to, recorded in, maintained by, and supervised from a listed central station that has competent and experienced servers and operators who, upon receipt of a signal, take such action as required by this Code. Such service is to be controlled and operated by a person, firm, or corporation whose business is the furnishing, maintaining, or monitoring of supervised alarm systems. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.284.2 Proprietary Supervising Station Alarm System. An installation of an alarm system that serves contiguous and noncontiguous properties, under one ownership, from a proprietary supervising station located at the protected premises, or at one of multiple noncontiguous protected premises, at which trained, competent personnel are in constant attendance. This includes the protected premises fire alarm system(s); proprietary supervising station; power supplies; signal-initiating devices; initiating device circuits; signal notification appliances; equipment for the automatic, permanent visual recording of signals; and equipment for initiating the operation of emergency building control services. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.284.3 Remote Supervising Station Alarm System. A protected premises fire alarm system (exclusive of any connected to a public emergency reporting system) in which alarm, supervisory, or trouble signals are transmitted automatically to, recorded in, and supervised from a remote supervising station that has competent and experienced servers and operators who, upon receipt of a signal, take such action as required by this Code. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.285 Supervising Station Service.

3.3.285.1 Central Station Service. The use of a system or a group of systems including the protected premises fire alarm system(s) in which the operations of circuits and devices are signaled to, recorded in, and supervised from a listed central station that has competent and experienced operators who, upon receipt of a signal, take such action as required by this Code. Related activities at the protected premises, such as equipment installation, inspection, testing, maintenance, and runner service, are the responsibility of the central station or a listed alarm service local company. Central station service is controlled and operated by a person, firm, or corporation whose business is the furnishing of such contracted services or whose properties are the protected premises. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.285.2 Proprietary Supervising Station Service. The use of a system or a group of systems including the protected premises fire alarm system(s) in which the operations of circuits and devices are signaled to, recorded in, and supervised from a supervising station under the same ownership as the protected premises that has competent and experienced operators who, upon receipt of a signal, take such action as required by this Code. Related activities at the protected premises, such as equipment installation, inspection, testing, maintenance,

and runner service, are the responsibility of the owner. Proprietary supervising station service is controlled and operated by the entity whose properties are the protected premises. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.285.3 Remote Supervising Station Service. The use of a system including the protected premises fire alarm system(s) in which the operations of circuits and devices are signaled to, recorded in, and supervised from a supervising station that has competent and experienced operators who, upon receipt of a signal, take such action as required by this Code. Related activities at the protected premises, such as equipment installation, inspection, testing, and maintenance, are the responsibility of the owner. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.286 Supervisory Service. The service required to monitor performance of guard tours and the operative condition of fixed suppression systems or other systems for the protection of life and property. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.287 Supervisory Signal. See 3.3.257, Signal.

3.3.288 Supervisory Signal Initiating Device. See 3.3.132, Initiating Device.

3.3.289 Supplementary. As used in this Code, *supplementary* refers to equipment or operations not required by this Code and designated as such by the authority having jurisdiction. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.290 Switched Telephone Network.

3.3.290.1 Loop Start Telephone Circuit. A loop start telephone circuit is an analog telephone circuit that supports loop start signaling as specified in either Telcordia *GR-506-CORE*, *LATA Switching Systems Generic Requirements: Signaling for Analog Interface*, or Telcordia *GR-909-CORE*, *Fiber in the Loop Systems Generic Requirements*. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.290.2 Public Switched Telephone Network. An assembly of communications equipment and telephone service providers that utilize managed facilities-based voice networks (MFVN) to provide the general public with the ability to establish communications channels via discrete dialing codes. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.291 System Operator. An individual trained to operate and/or initiate a mass notification system. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.292 System Unit. The active subassemblies at the supervising station used for signal receiving, processing, display, or recording of status change signals; a failure of one of these subassemblies causes the loss of a number of alarm signals by that unit. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.293 Tactile Notification Appliance. See 3.3.173, Notification Appliance.

3.3.294 Talk Mode. A means of communications within a building normally dedicated to emergency functions. Commonly referred to as fire fighters' phones, but can also be used for communications with fire fighters and/or fire wardens, including occupants, during an emergency, such as between a fire command center and a designated location, such as a stair, stairwell, or location of emergency equipment. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.294.1 Common Talk Mode. The ability to conference multiple telephones in a single conversation. This is similar to what was referred to as a party line. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.294.2 Selective Talk Mode. The ability for personnel at the fire command center to receive indication of incoming

calls and choose which call to answer. This includes the ability to transfer between incoming calls and conference multiple phone locations. Selective calling can include the ability to initiate calls to emergency phone locations. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.295 Testing Personnel. See 3.3.193, Personnel.

3.3.296 Textual Audible Notification Appliance. See 3.3.173, Notification Appliance.

3.3.297 Textual Visible Notification Appliance. See 3.3.173, Notification Appliance.

3.3.298 Transmission Channel. See 3.3.43, Channel.

3.3.299 Transmitter. A system component that provides an interface between signaling line circuits, initiating device circuits, or control units and the transmission channel. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.300 Transponder. A multiplex alarm transmission system functional assembly located at the protected premises. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.301 Trouble Signal. See 3.3.257, Signal.

3.3.302 Two-Way Emergency Communications System. See 3.3.87, Emergency Communications System.

3.3.303 Type A Public Emergency Alarm Reporting System. See 3.3.215, Public Emergency Alarm Reporting System.

3.3.304 Type B Public Emergency Alarm Reporting System. See 3.3.215, Public Emergency Alarm Reporting System.

3.3.305 Unintentional Alarm. See 3.3.307.3.

3.3.306 Unknown Alarm. See 3.3.307.4.

3.3.307* Unwanted Alarm. Any alarm that occurs that is not the result of a potentially hazardous condition. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.307.1 Malicious Alarm. An unwanted activation of an alarm initiating device caused by a person acting with malice. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.307.2* Nuisance Alarm. An unwanted activation of a signaling system or an alarm initiating device in response to a stimulus or condition that is not the result of a potentially hazardous condition. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.307.3 Unintentional Alarm. An unwanted activation of an alarm initiating device caused by a person acting without malice. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.307.4 Unknown Alarm. An unwanted activation of an alarm initiating device or system output function where the cause has not been identified. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.308 Uplink. The radio signal from the portable public safety subscriber transmitter to the base station receiver. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.309* Video Image Flame Detection (VIFD). The principle of using automatic analysis of real-time video images to detect the presence of flame. (SIG-IDS)

3.3.310 Video Image Smoke Detection (VISD). See 3.3.269, Smoke Detection.

3.3.311 Visible Notification Appliance. See 3.3.173, Notification Appliance.

3.3.312 Voice Message Priority. A scheme for prioritizing mass notification messages. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.313 WATS (Wide Area Telephone Service). Telephone company service allowing reduced costs for certain telephone call arrangements. In-WATS or 800-number service calls can be placed from anywhere in the continental United States to the called party at no cost to the calling party. Out-WATS is a service whereby, for a flat-rate charge, dependent on the total duration of all such calls, a subscriber can make an unlimited number of calls within a prescribed area from a particular telephone terminal without the registration of individual call charges. (SIG-SSS)

3.3.314* Wavelength. The distance between the peaks of a sinusoidal wave. All radiant energy can be described as a wave having a wavelength. Wavelength serves as the unit of measure for distinguishing between different parts of the spectrum. Wavelengths are measured in microns (μm), nanometers (nm), or angstroms ($\text{\AA}$). (SIG-IDS)

3.3.315 Wide-Area Mass Notification System. See 3.3.87, Emergency Communications System.

3.3.316 Wide-Area Signaling. Signaling intended to provide alerting or information to exterior open spaces, such as campuses, neighborhood streets, a city, a town, or a community. (SIG-NAS)

3.3.317 Wireless Control Unit. See 3.3.59, Control Unit.

3.3.318 Wireless Protection System. A system or a part of a system that can transmit and receive signals without the aid of interconnection wiring. It can consist of either a wireless control unit or a wireless repeater. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.319 Wireless Repeater. A component used to relay signals among wireless devices, appliances, and control units. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.320 Zone. A defined area within the protected premises. A zone can define an area from which a signal can be received, an area to which a signal can be sent, or an area in which a form of control can be executed. (SIG-FUN)

3.3.320.1* Evacuation Signaling Zone. An area consisting of one or more notification zones where signals are actuated simultaneously. (SIG-ECS)

3.3.320.2 Notification Zone. A discrete area of a building, bounded by building outer walls, fire or smoke compartment boundaries, floor separations, or other fire safety subdivisions, in which occupants are intended to receive common notification. (SIG-PRO)

Chapter 4 Reserved

Chapter 5 Reserved

Chapter 6 Reserved

Chapter 7 Documentation

7.1 Application. (SIG-FUN)

7.1.1 The documentation of the design, acceptance, and completion of new systems required under this Code shall comply with the minimum requirements of this chapter.

7.1.2 The documentation of the alteration, maintenance, and testing of existing systems previously installed under this Code shall comply with the minimum requirements of this chapter.

7.1.3* Where required by governing laws, codes, or standards, or other parts of this Code, the requirements of this chapter, or portions thereof, shall apply.

7.1.4 Unless required by other governing laws, codes, or standards, the documentation requirements of this chapter shall not apply to Chapter 29.

7.1.5 This chapter outlines documentation requirements but does not prohibit additional documentation from being provided.

7.1.6 The requirements of other chapters shall also apply unless they are in conflict with this chapter.

7.2* Minimum Required Documentation. (SIG-FUN)

7.2.1 Where documentation is required by the enforcing authority, the following list shall represent the minimum documentation required for all fire alarm and emergency communications systems, including new systems and additions or alterations to existing systems:

- (1)*Written narrative providing intent and system description
- (2) Riser diagram
- (3) Floor plan layout showing location of all devices and control equipment
- (4) Sequence of operation in either an input/output matrix or narrative form
- (5) Equipment technical data sheets
- (6) Manufacturers published instructions, including operation and maintenance instructions
- (7) Battery calculations (where batteries are provided)
- (8) Voltage drop calculations for notification appliance circuits
- (9)*Completed record of inspection and testing in accordance with 7.6.6 and 7.8.2
- (10) Completed record of completion in accordance with 7.5.6 and 7.8.2
- (11) Copy of site-specific software, where applicable
- (12) Record (as-built) drawings
- (13) Periodic inspection, testing, and maintenance documentation in accordance with Section 7.6
- (14) Records, record retention, and record maintenance in accordance with Section 7.7

7.2.2* The person responsible for system design (layout) shall be identified on the system design documents.

7.2.3 All fire alarm drawings shall use symbols described in NFPA 170, *Standard for Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols*, or other symbols acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

7.3 Design (Layout) Documentation.

7.3.1* The requirements of Section 7.3 shall apply only where required by other governing laws, codes, or standards; by other parts of this Code; or by project specifications or drawings. (SIG-FUN)

7.3.2* Where required by governing laws, codes, or standards, or other parts of this Code, design (layout) documents shall be prepared prior to installing new systems. (SIG-ECS)

7.3.3* Where required by governing laws, codes, or standards, or other parts of this Code, preliminary plans shall be created. (SIG-ECS)

7.3.4 Notification. (SIG-NAS)

7.3.4.1* The requirements of 7.3.4 shall apply only where required by other governing laws, codes, or standards, or by other parts of this Code.

7.3.4.2 The documentation specified in 7.3.4 shall be required in whole or in part by other governing laws, codes, or standards, or by other parts of this Code.

7.3.4.3 Design documents shall include ambient sound pressure levels and audible design sound pressure levels in accordance with 18.4.1.4.3.

7.3.4.4 Analysis and design documentation for narrow band tone signaling shall be in accordance with 18.4.6.4.

7.3.4.5 The documentation of acoustically distinguishable spaces (ADS) shall be in accordance with 18.4.10.

7.3.4.6 Design documents shall specify the rooms and spaces that will have visible notification and those where visible notification will not be provided in accordance with 18.5.2.1.

7.3.4.7 Performance-based design alternatives for strobe design shall be in accordance with 18.5.5.6.2.

7.3.5 Detection. (SIG-IDS)

7.3.5.1 Heat-Sensing Fire Detectors. Heat detection design documentation shall be provided in accordance with Section 17.6.

7.3.5.2 Smoke-Sensing Fire Detectors. Smoke detection design documentation shall be provided in accordance with Section 17.7.

7.3.5.3 Radiant Energy-Sensing Fire Detectors. Radiant energy detection design documentation shall be provided in accordance with Section 17.8.

7.3.6 Risk Analysis Documentation. (SIG-ECS)

7.3.6.1 When a risk analysis is required to be prepared, findings and considerations of the risk analysis shall be documented.

7.3.6.2 When determined by the stakeholders, security and protection of the risk analysis documentation shall be in accordance with 7.3.7 and Section 7.7.

7.3.6.3 The risk analysis documentation shall list the various scenarios evaluated and the anticipated outcomes.

7.3.6.4 Risk analyses for mass notification systems shall be documented in accordance with 7.3.6 and 24.3.11.

7.3.7* Performance-Based Design Documentation.

7.3.7.1 Performance-based design documentation for fire detection shall be in accordance with Section 17.3. (SIG-IDS)

7.3.7.2 Performance-based design documentation for strobes shall be in accordance with 18.5.5.6.2. (SIG-NAS)

7.3.7.3 A copy of approval documentation resulting from performance-based designs shall be included with the record drawings in accordance with 7.5.6. (SIG-FUN)

7.3.8 Emergency Response Plan Documentation. (SIG-ECS)

7.3.8.1 When an emergency response plan is required to be prepared, such as for a mass notification system, findings of the plan shall be documented.

7.3.8.2 When identified by the stakeholders, security and protection of the emergency response plan documentation shall be in accordance with 7.7.3.

7.3.8.3 The emergency response plan shall document the various scenarios evaluated and the anticipated outcomes.

7.3.9 Evaluation Documentation. (SIG-FUN)

7.3.9.1* Evaluation documentation, such as identified in 23.4.3.1 and 24.4.3.24.2, shall include a signed statement(s) by the person responsible for the design attesting to the evaluation and the resultant technical decision and deeming it reliable and acceptable for the particular application.

7.3.9.2 A copy of the evaluation documentation shall be retained for the life of the system and be maintained with the documents required by 7.7.1.6.

7.4 Shop Drawings (Installation Documentation). (SIG-FUN)

7.4.1* The requirements of Section 7.4 shall apply only where required by other governing laws, codes, or standards; by other parts of this Code; or by project specifications or drawings.

7.4.2* Shop drawings shall be drawn to an indicated scale, on sheets of uniform size, with a plan of each floor.

7.4.3 Shop drawings for fire alarm and emergency communications systems shall provide basic information and shall provide the basis for the record (as-built) drawings required in accordance with 7.5.2.

7.4.4 Shop drawings shall include the following information:

- (1) Name of protected premises, owner, and occupant (where applicable)
- (2) Name of installer or contractor
- (3) Location of protected premises
- (4) Device legend and symbols in accordance with NFPA 170, or other symbols acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction
- (5) Date of issue and any revision dates

7.4.5 Floor plan drawings shall be drawn to an indicated scale and shall include the following information, where applicable for the particular system:

- (1) Floor or level identification
- (2) Point of compass (indication of North)
- (3) Graphic scale
- (4) All walls and doors
- (5) All partitions extending to within 15 percent of the ceiling height (where applicable and when known)
- (6) Room and area descriptions
- (7) System devices/component locations
- (8) Locations of fire alarm primary power disconnecting means
- (9) Locations of monitor/control interfaces to other systems
- (10) System riser locations
- (11) Type and number of system components/devices on each circuit, on each floor or level
- (12) Type and quantity of conductors and conduit (if used) for each circuit
- (13) Identification of any ceiling over 10 ft (3.0 m) in height where automatic fire detection is being proposed
- (14) Details of ceiling geometries, including beams and solid joists, where automatic fire detection is being proposed
- (15) Where known, acoustic properties of spaces



7.4.6 System riser diagrams shall be coordinated with the floor plans and shall include the following information:

- (1) General arrangement of the system in building cross-section
- (2) Number of risers
- (3) Type and number of circuits in each riser
- (4) Type and number of system components/devices on each circuit, on each floor or level
- (5) Number of conductors for each circuit

7.4.7 Control unit diagrams shall be provided for all control equipment (i.e., equipment listed as either a control unit or control unit accessory), power supplies, battery chargers, and annunciators and shall include the following information:

- (1) Identification of the control equipment depicted
- (2) Location(s) of control equipment
- (3) All field wiring terminals and terminal identifications
- (4) All circuits connected to field wiring terminals and circuit identifications
- (5) All indicators and manual controls
- (6) Field connections to supervising station signaling equipment, releasing equipment, or emergency safety control interfaces, where provided

7.4.8 Typical wiring diagrams shall be provided for all initiating devices, notification appliances, remote indicators, annunciators, remote test stations, and end-of-line and power supervisory devices.

7.4.9* A narrative description or input/output matrix of operation shall be provided to describe the sequence of operation.

7.4.10 System calculations shall be included as follows:

- (1) Battery calculations
- (2) Notification appliance circuit voltage drop calculations
- (3) Other required calculations, such as line resistance calculations, where required

7.5 Completion Documentation.

7.5.1* The requirements of Section 7.5 shall apply only where required by other governing laws, codes, or standards; by other parts of this Code; or by project specifications or drawings. (SIG-FUN)

7.5.2 Before requesting final approval of the installation, if required by the authority having jurisdiction, the installing contractor shall furnish a written statement stating that the system has been installed in accordance with approved plans and tested in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions and the appropriate NFPA requirements. (SIG-FUN)

7.5.3 All systems including new systems and additions or alterations to existing systems shall include the following documentation, which shall be delivered to the owner or the owner's representative upon final acceptance of the system:

- (1)*An owner's manual and manufacturer's published instructions covering all system equipment
- (2) Record (as-built) drawings in accordance with 7.5.5
- (3) A completed record of completion form in accordance with 7.5.6
- (4) For software-based systems, record copy of the site-specific software in accordance with 7.5.7

(SIG-FUN)

7.5.4 Owner's manuals for emergency communications systems shall be in accordance with Section 24.8. (SIG-ECS)

7.5.5 Record Drawings (As-Built). (SIG-FUN)

7.5.5.1 Record drawings shall consist of current updated and shop drawings reflecting the actual installation of all system equipment, components, and wiring.

7.5.5.2* A sequence of operations in input/output matrix or narrative form shall be provided with the record drawings to reflect actual programming at the time of completion.

7.5.5.3 Where necessary, revised calculations in accordance with 7.4.10 shall be provided depicting any changes due to installation conditions.

7.5.5.4 Record drawings shall be turned over to the owner with a copy placed inside the documentation cabinet in accordance with Section 7.7.

7.5.5.5* Record drawings shall include approval documentation resulting from variances, performance-based designs, risk analyses, and other system evaluations or variations.

7.5.6 Record of Completion. (SIG-FUN)

7.5.6.1* The record of completion shall be documented in accordance with 7.5.6 using either the record of completion forms, Figure 7.8.2(a) through Figure 7.8.2(f), or an alternative document that contains only the elements of Figure 7.8.2(a) through Figure 7.8.2(f) applicable to the installed system.

7.5.6.2* The record of completion documentation shall be completed by the installing contractor and submitted to the enforcing authority and the owner at the conclusion of the job. The record of completion documentation shall be permitted to be part of the written statement required in 7.5.2 and part of the documents that support the requirements of 7.5.8. When more than one contractor has been responsible for the installation, each contractor shall complete the portions of the documentation for which that contractor has responsibility.

7.5.6.3* The preparation of the record of completion documentation shall be the responsibility of the qualified and experienced person in accordance with 10.5.2.

7.5.6.4 The record of completion documentation shall be updated to reflect all system additions or modifications and maintained in a current condition at all times.

7.5.6.5 The updated copy of the record of completion documents shall be maintained in a documentation cabinet in accordance with 7.7.2.

7.5.6.6 Revisions.

7.5.6.6.1 All fire alarm and/or signaling system modifications made after the initial installation shall be recorded on a revised version of the original completion documents.

7.5.6.6.2 The revised record of completion document shall include a revision date.

7.5.6.6.3* Where the original or the latest overall system record of completion cannot be obtained, a new system record of completion shall be provided that documents the system configuration as discovered during the current project's scope of work.

7.5.6.7 Electronic Record of Completion.

7.5.6.7.1 Where approved by the authority having jurisdiction, the record of completion shall be permitted to be filed electronically instead of on paper.

7.5.6.7.2 If filed electronically, the record of completion document shall be accessible with standard software and shall be backed up.

7.5.7 Site-specific software documentation shall be in accordance with 14.6.1.2. (SIG-TMS)

7.5.8* Verification of Compliant Installation. (SIG-FUN)

7.5.8.1 Where required by the authority having jurisdiction, compliance of the completed installation with the requirements of this Code, as implemented via the referring code(s), specifications, and/or other criteria applicable to the specific installation, shall be certified by a qualified and impartial third-party organization acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

7.5.8.2 Verification of compliant installation shall be performed according to testing requirements and procedures specified in 14.4.1 and 14.4.2.

7.5.8.3 Verification shall ensure that:

- (1) All components and functions are installed and operate per the approved plans and sequence of operation.
- (2) All required system documentation is complete and is archived on site.
- (3) For new supervising station systems, the verification shall also ascertain proper arrangement, transmission, and receipt of all signals required to be transmitted off-premises and shall meet the requirements of 14.4.1 and 14.4.2.
- (4) For existing supervising station systems that are extended, modified, or reconfigured, the verification shall be required for the new work only, and reacceptance testing in accordance with Chapter 14 shall be acceptable.
- (5) Written confirmation has been provided that any required corrective actions have been completed

7.5.9 Documentation of central station service shall be in accordance with 26.3.4. (SIG-SSS)

7.5.10 Documentation of remote station service shall be in accordance with 26.5.2. (SIG-SSS)

7.6 Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance Documentation. (SIG-TMS)

7.6.1 Test plan documentation shall be provided in accordance with 14.2.10.

7.6.2 Acceptance testing documentation shall be provided in accordance with 14.6.1.

7.6.3 Reacceptance test documentation shall be provided in accordance with 14.6.1.

7.6.4 Periodic inspection and testing documentation shall be provided in accordance with 14.6.2 through 14.6.4.

7.6.5 Impairment documentation shall be provided in accordance with Section 10.21.

7.6.6 Record of Inspection and Testing. The record of all inspections, testing, and maintenance as required by 14.6.2.4 shall be documented using either the record of inspection and testing forms, Figure 7.8.2(g) through Figure 7.8.2(l), or an alternative record that includes all the applicable information shown in Figure 7.8.2(g) through Figure 7.8.2(l).

7.7 Records, Record Retention, and Record Maintenance.

7.7.1 Records. (SIG-FUN)

7.7.1.1 A complete record of the tests and operations of each system shall be kept until the next test and for 1 year thereafter

unless more stringent requirements are required elsewhere in this Code.

7.7.1.2* The records shall be available for examination and, if required, reported to the authority having jurisdiction. Archiving of records by any means shall be permitted if hard copies of the records can be provided promptly when requested.

7.7.1.3 If off-premises monitoring is provided, records of all signals, tests, and operations recorded at the supervising station including public emergency alarm reporting system shall be maintained for not less than 1 year unless more stringent requirements are required elsewhere in this Code.

7.7.1.4 Required documents regarding system design and function shall be maintained for the life of the system.

7.7.1.5 Revisions and alterations to systems shall be recorded and records maintained with the original system design documents.

7.7.1.6* System documents shall be housed in the documentation cabinet as required by 7.7.2.

7.7.2 Document Accessibility. (SIG-FUN)

7.7.2.1 With every new system, a documentation cabinet shall be installed at the system control unit or at another approved location at the protected premises.

7.7.2.2* All record documentation shall be stored in the documentation cabinet.

7.7.2.3 Where the documentation cabinet is not in the same location as the system control unit, its location shall be identified at the system control unit.

7.7.2.4 The documentation cabinet shall be prominently labeled SYSTEM RECORD DOCUMENTS.

7.7.2.5 The contents of the cabinet shall be accessible by authorized personnel only.

7.7.3 Document Security. (SIG-ECS)

7.7.3.1 Security for system's documentation shall be determined by the stakeholders.

7.7.3.2* Where such documents cannot be protected from public access, it shall be permitted to remove sensitive information from record documents provided the owner retains complete documentation that will be made accessible to the authority having jurisdiction at an owner designated location.

7.8 Forms.

7.8.1 General.

7.8.1.1* The requirements of Section 7.8 shall apply only where required by other governing laws, codes, or standards; by other parts of this Code; or by project specifications or drawings. (SIG-FUN)

7.8.1.2 Where specific forms are required by other governing laws, codes, or standards; by other parts of this Code; or by project specifications or drawings, form layouts and content that differ from those in Section 7.8 shall be permitted provided that the minimum required content is included. (SIG-FUN)

7.8.2* Forms for Record of Completion, Record of Inspection and Testing, and Risk Analysis. Unless otherwise permitted or required in 7.5.6, 7.6.6, or 7.8.1.2, Figure 7.8.2(a) through Figure 7.8.2(l) shall be used to document the record of completion and record of inspection and testing. (SIG-FUN)

SYSTEM RECORD OF COMPLETION

*This form is to be completed by the system installation contractor at the time of system acceptance and approval.
It shall be permitted to modify this form as needed to provide a more complete and/or clear record.*

Insert N/A in all unused lines.

Attach additional sheets, data, or calculations as necessary to provide a complete record.

Form Completion Date: _____ Supplemental Pages Attached: _____

1. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Name of property: _____
 Address: _____
 Description of property: _____
 Name of property representative: _____
 Address: _____
 Phone: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail: _____

2. INSTALLATION, SERVICE, TESTING, AND MONITORING INFORMATION

Installation contractor: _____
 Address: _____
 Phone: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail: _____
 Service organization: _____
 Address: _____
 Phone: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail: _____
 Testing organization: _____
 Address: _____
 Phone: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail: _____
 Effective date for test and inspection contract: _____
 Monitoring organization: _____
 Address: _____
 Phone: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail: _____
 Account number: _____ Phone line 1: _____ Phone line 2: _____
 Means of transmission: _____
 Entity to which alarms are retransmitted: _____ Phone: _____

3. DOCUMENTATION

On-site location of the required record documents and site-specific software: _____

4. DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM OR SERVICE

This is a: ☐ New system ☐ Modification to existing system Permit number: _____
 NFPA 72 edition: _____

4.1 Control Unit

Manufacturer: _____ Model number: _____

4.2 Software and Firmware

Firmware revision number: _____

4.3 Alarm Verification

☐ This system does not incorporate alarm verification.

Number of devices subject to alarm verification: _____ Alarm verification set for _____ seconds

FIGURE 7.8.2(a) System Record of Completion. (SIG-FUN)

SYSTEM RECORD OF COMPLETION (continued)**5. SYSTEM POWER****5.1 Control Unit****5.1.1 Primary Power**

Input voltage of control panel: _____ Control panel amps: _____

Overcurrent protection: Type: _____ Amps: _____

Branch circuit disconnecting means location: _____ Number: _____

5.1.2 Secondary Power

Type of secondary power: _____

Location, if remote from the plant: _____

Calculated capacity of secondary power to drive the system: _____

In standby mode (hours): _____ In alarm mode (minutes): _____

5.2 Control Unit☐ This system does not have power extender panels☐ Power extender panels are listed on supplementary sheet A**6. CIRCUITS AND PATHWAYS**

Pathway Type	Dual Media Pathway	Separate Pathway	Class	Survivability Level
Signaling Line				
Device Power				
Initiating Device				
Notification Appliance				
Other (specify):				

7. REMOTE ANNUNCIATORS

Type	Location

8. INITIATING DEVICES

Type	Quantity	Addressable or Conventional	Alarm or Supervisory	Sensing Technology
Manual Pull Stations				
Smoke Detectors				
Duct Smoke Detectors				
Heat Detectors				
Gas Detectors				
Waterflow Switches				
Tamper Switches				

FIGURE 7.8.2(a) *Continued*

SYSTEM RECORD OF COMPLETION (continued)**9. NOTIFICATION APPLIANCES**

Type	Quantity	Description
Audible		
Visible		
Combination Audible and Visible		

10. SYSTEM CONTROL FUNCTIONS

Type	Quantity
Hold-Open Door Releasing Devices	
HVAC Shutdown	
Fire/Smoke Dampers	
Door Unlocking	
Elevator Recall	
Elevator Shunt Trip	

11. INTERCONNECTED SYSTEMS

- ☐ This system does not have interconnected systems.
- ☐ Interconnected systems are listed on supplementary sheet _____.

12. CERTIFICATION AND APPROVALS**12.1 System Installation Contractor**

This system as specified herein has been installed according to all NFPA standards cited herein.

Signed: _____ Printed name: _____ Date: _____

Organization: _____ Title: _____ Phone: _____

12.2 System Operational Test

This system as specified herein has tested according to all NFPA standards cited herein.

Signed: _____ Printed name: _____ Date: _____

Organization: _____ Title: _____ Phone: _____

12.3 Acceptance Test

Date and time of acceptance test: _____

Installing contractor representative: _____

Testing contractor representative: _____

Property representative: _____

AHJ representative: _____

FIGURE 7.8.2(a) *Continued*

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS SUPPLEMENTARY RECORD OF COMPLETION

This form is a supplement to the System Record of Completion. It includes systems and components specific to emergency communications systems.

This form is to be completed by the system installation contractor at the time of system acceptance and approval. It shall be permitted to modify this form as needed to provide a more complete and/or clear record. Insert N/A in all unused lines.

Form Completion Date: _____ Number of Supplemental Pages Attached: _____

1. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Name of property: _____

Address: _____

2. DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM OR SERVICE

☐ Fire alarm with in-building fire emergency voice alarm communication system (EVAC)

☐ Mass notification system

☐ Combination system, with the following components:

☐ Fire alarm ☐ EVACS ☐ MNS ☐ Two-way, in-building, emergency communications system

☐ Other (specify): _____

NFPA 72 edition: _____ Additional description of system(s): _____

2.1 In-Building Fire Emergency Voice Alarm Communications System

Manufacturer: _____ Model number: _____

Number of single voice alarm channels: _____ Number of multiple voice alarm channels: _____

Number of speakers: _____ Number of speaker circuits: _____

Location of amplification and sound processing equipment: _____

Location of paging microphone stations:

Location 1: _____

Location 2: _____

Location 3: _____

2.2 Mass Notification System

2.2.1 System Type:

☐ In-building MNS-combination

☐ In-building MNS ☐ Wide-area MNS ☐ Distributed recipient MNS

☐ Other (specify): _____

FIGURE 7.8.2(b) Emergency Communications System Supplementary Record of Completion. (SIG-FUN)



EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS SUPPLEMENTARY RECORD OF COMPLETION *(continued)*

2. DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM OR SERVICE *(continued)*

2.2.2 System Features:

- ☐ Combination fire alarm/MNS ☐ MNS autonomous control unit ☐ Wide-area MNS to regional national alerting interface
☐ Local operating console (LOC) ☐ Distributed-recipient MNS (DRMNS) ☐ Wide-area MNS to DRMNS interface
☐ Wide-area MNS to high power speaker array (HPSA) interface ☐ In-building MNS to wide-area MNS interface
☐ Other (specify): _____

2.2.3 MNS Local Operating Consoles

Location 1: _____

Location 2: _____

Location 3: _____

2.2.4 High Power Speaker Arrays

Number of HPSA speaker initiation zones: _____

Location 1: _____

Location 2: _____

Location 3: _____

2.2.5 Mass Notification Devices

Combination fire alarm/MNS visual devices: _____ MNS-only visual devices: _____

Textual signs: _____ Other (describe): _____

Supervision class: _____

2.2.6 Special Hazard Notification

- ☐ This system does not have special suppression predischARGE notification.
☐ MNS systems DO NOT override notification appliances required to provide special suppression predischARGE notification.

3. TWO-WAY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

3.1 Telephone System

Number of telephone jacks installed: _____ Number of warden stations installed: _____

Number of telephone handsets stored on site: _____

Type of telephone system installed: ☐ Electrically powered ☐ Sound powered

3.2 Two-Way Radio Communications Enhancement System

Percentage of area covered by two-way radio service: Critical areas _____ % General building areas _____ %

Amplification component locations: _____

Inbound signal strength _____ dBm Outbound signal strength _____ dBm

Donor antenna isolation is _____ dB above the signal booster gain.

Radio frequencies covered: _____

Radio system monitor panel location: _____

FIGURE 7.8.2(b) *Continued*

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS SUPPLEMENTARY RECORD OF COMPLETION *(continued)*

3. TWO-WAY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS *(continued)*

3.3 Area of Refuge (Area of Rescue Assistance) Emergency Communications Systems

Number of stations: _____ Location of central control point: _____

Days and hours when central control point is attended: _____

Location of alternate control point: _____

Days and hours when alternate control point is attended: _____

3.4 Elevator Emergency Communications Systems

Number of elevators with stations: _____ Location of central control point: _____

Days and hours when central control point is attended: _____

Location of alternate control point: _____

Days and hours when alternate control point is attended: _____

3.5 Other Two-Way Communications System

Describe: _____

4. CONTROL FUNCTIONS

This system activates the following control functions specific to emergency communications systems:

Type	Quantity
Mass Notification Override of Alarm Signaling Systems or Appliances	

See Main System Record of Completion for additional information, certifications, and approvals.

FIGURE 7.8.2(b) *Continued*



POWER SYSTEMS SUPPLEMENTARY RECORD OF COMPLETION

This form is a supplement to the System Record of Completion. It includes systems and components specific to power systems that incorporate generators, UPS systems, remote battery systems, or other complex power systems. This form is to be completed by the system installation contractor at the time of system acceptance and approval. It shall be permitted to modify this form as needed to provide a more complete and/or clear record. Insert N/A in all unused lines.

Form Completion Date: _____ Number of Supplemental Pages Attached: _____

1. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Name of property: _____

Address: _____

2. SYSTEM POWER

2.1 Control Unit

2.1.1 Primary Power

Input voltage of control panel: _____ Control panel amps: _____

Overcurrent protection: Type: _____ Amps: _____

Location (of primary supply panelboard): _____

Disconnecting means location: _____

2.1.2 Engine-Driven Generator

Location of generator: _____

Location of fuel storage: _____ Type of fuel: _____

2.1.3 Uninterruptible Power System

Equipment powered by UPS system: _____

Location of UPS system: _____

Calculated capacity of UPS batteries to drive the system components connected to it:

In standby mode (hours): _____ In alarm mode (minutes): _____

2.1.4 Batteries

Location: _____ Type: _____ Nominal voltage: _____ Amp/hour rating: _____

Calculated capacity of batteries to drive the system:

In standby mode (hours): _____ In alarm mode (minutes): _____

2.2 In-Building Fire Emergency Voice Alarm Communications System or Mass Notification System

2.2.1 Primary Power

Input voltage of EVACS or MNS panel: _____ EVACS or MNS panel amps: _____

Overcurrent protection: Type: _____ Amps: _____

Location (of primary supply panelboard): _____

Disconnecting means location: _____

FIGURE 7.8.2(c) Power Systems Supplementary Record of Completion. (SIG-FUN)

POWER SYSTEMS SUPPLEMENTARY RECORD OF COMPLETION *(continued)*

2. SYSTEM POWER *(continued)*

2.2.2 Engine-Driven Generator

Location of generator: _____

Location of fuel storage: _____ Type of fuel: _____

2.2.3 Uninterruptible Power System

Equipment powered by UPS system: _____

Location of UPS system: _____

Calculated capacity of UPS batteries to drive the system components connected to it:

In standby mode (hours): _____ In alarm mode (minutes): _____

2.2.4 Batteries

Location: _____ Type: _____ Nominal voltage: _____ Amp/hour rating: _____

Calculated capacity of batteries to drive the system:

In standby mode (hours): _____ In alarm mode (minutes): _____

2.3 Notification Appliance Power Extender Panels

☐ This system does not have power extender panels.

2.3.1 Primary Power

Input voltage of power extender panel(s): _____ Power extender panel amps: _____

Overcurrent protection: Type: _____ Amps: _____

Location (of primary supply panelboard): _____

Disconnecting means location: _____

2.3.2 Engine Driven Generator

Location of generator: _____

Location of fuel storage: _____ Type of fuel: _____

2.3.3 Uninterruptible Power System

Equipment powered by UPS system: _____

Location of UPS system: _____

Calculated capacity of UPS batteries to drive the system components connected to it:

In standby mode (hours): _____ In alarm mode (minutes): _____

2.3.4 Batteries

Location: _____ Type: _____ Nominal voltage: _____ Amp/hour rating: _____

Calculated capacity of batteries to drive the system:

In standby mode (hours): _____ In alarm mode (minutes): _____

See Main System Record of Completion for additional information, certifications, and approvals.

FIGURE 7.8.2(c) *Continued*



INTERCONNECTED SYSTEMS SUPPLEMENTARY RECORD OF COMPLETION

This form is a supplement to the System Record of Completion. It includes a list of types and locations of systems that are interconnected to the main system.

This form is to be completed by the system installation contractor at the time of system acceptance and approval. It shall be permitted to modify this form as needed to provide a more complete and/or clear record.

Insert N/A in all unused lines.

Form Completion Date: _____ Number of Supplemental Pages Attached: _____

1. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Name of property: _____

Address: _____

2. INTERCONNECTED SYSTEMS

Description	Location	Purpose

See Main System Record of Completion for additional information, certifications, and approvals.

FIGURE 7.8.2(e) Interconnected Systems Supplementary Record of Completion. (SIG-FUN)



DEVIATIONS FROM ADOPTED CODES AND STANDARDS SUPPLEMENTARY RECORD OF COMPLETION

This form is a supplement to the System Record of Completion. It enables the designer and/or installer to document and justify deviations from accepted codes or standards.

This form is to be completed by the system installation contractor at the time of system acceptance and approval. It shall be permitted to modify this form as needed to provide a more complete and/or clear record.

Insert N/A in all unused lines.

Form Completion Date: _____ Number of Supplemental Pages Attached: _____

1. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Name of property: _____

Address: _____

2. DEVIATIONS FROM ADOPTED CODES OR STANDARDS

Description	Purpose

See Main System Record of Completion for additional information, certifications, and approvals.

FIGURE 7.8.2(f) Deviations from Adopted Codes and Standards Supplementary Record of Completion. (SIG-FUN)